639

CATALOGUE of FRUIT TREES

1938

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ELMS PLANES
OAKS POPLARS

and other

Deciduous, Ornamental Trees Shrubs and Conifers

Telephone:
Ringwood 171

Code:
A.B.C., 5th Edition

C. A. Nobelius & Sons
PTY. LTD.
NURSERYMEN

Gembrook Nurseries, Emerald
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

New section showing part of the forest which is being cleared for Nursery Stock.

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd. *Order Sheet*

Gembrook Nurseries, EMERALD, Victoria.

Date.....*193*

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Catalogue of . . .

Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubs and Conifers

BEECHES - PLANES,
CHESTNUTS - OAKS,
ELMS - - POPLARS,
also other Deciduous and
Ornamental Varieties

1938

Grown for Sale by:

C. A. Nobelius & Sons

PTY. LTD.

NURSERYMEN

Gembrook Nurseries - - EMERALD
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: Ringwood 171 Code: A.B.C., 5th Edition

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GENERAL REMARKS

WE have much pleasure in presenting our Forty-seventh Catalogue of Trees, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to thank our customers for the support accorded us during the last forty-six seasons, and shall do our best to merit a continuance of their favour and recommendation.

We also take the liberty of thanking the many friends who have recommended our establishment in the past. We shall be pleased to post Catalogues on receipt of any names and addresses.

Locality.—The Nurseries are situated at EMERALD. Railway Siding and Office are at the Nurseries, half a mile from Emerald Railway Station, on the Ferntree Gully and Gembrook line.

Stock.—The Nurseries contain an exceptionally large stock of trees in various stages, all perfectly clean, healthy, free from all insect pests, and in the best possible condition. The soil is particularly suitable for producing nice fibrous-rooted trees, thus ensuring a safer removal to other places.

The Nurseries are regularly examined each season previous to sending out trees, and a Clean Certificate can be had with each consignment if required.

Packing.—This receives our particular attention, the charges being made as low as possible, cases and material only are charged for; all trees are most carefully packed for transmission to any part of the world so as to ensure their arrival in good order. Delays in transit by rail sometimes occur, but we pack very carefully and cover the roots so that no harm follows if they remain out of ground for a considerable time.

Fumigation.—We have our own up-to-date Fumigating Chamber at the Packing Shed, and on request any consignment can be fumigated before despatch at a small cost.

Orders.—Orders will be booked at any time, and executed in May, June, or July. Every order is immediately executed or acknowledged on receipt of same. If no reply be received within a few days, it may be assumed that the letter has miscarried.

When an order is made up of 1 and 2 of each variety, the each rate is charged, whatever number is ordered.

Unknown correspondents are kindly requested to remit with their orders, or to name a satisfactory reference.

Ordinary payments may be made by Crossed Cheque, Bank Draft, or Post Office Order, the latter payable at Melbourne, and for amounts under Ten Shillings, Postal Notes or Stamps should be remitted.

Accounts are due monthly when we expect a settlement. Any further length of credit must be arranged for.

It is also very desirable that Small Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance, as the extra postage incurred in rendering accounts and acknowledging small amounts is a serious and unnecessary charge.

Prices.—In order to produce the highest quality of stock possible and retain our reputation, we are under heavy expenses, whilst the price of fruit trees has been very slightly increased during the past thirty

years: the price is a secondary consideration compared to a clients' success.

We find it impossible to reduce our prices, as this would lower the standard of quality.

Terms of Sale.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Everything is sold subject to shortage or failure of crop or other causes beyond control.

Complaints.—These must be made within fourteen days of receipt of goods, otherwise they cannot be entertained.

Correspondence.—Address all correspondence to C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd., Gembrook Nurseries, EMERALD, Victoria.

TO VISITORS AND CUSTOMERS

To the Nursery we give to lovers of trees and plants, etc., who may desire to inspect it, a most cordial invitation.

Our Nurseries are open to inspection on week days, and we are pleased to show our stock to visitors. During the press of the busy lifting season we ask visitors to kindly notify us, if possible, when we will endeavour to give prompt attention on their arrival; this specially applies to customers requiring a considerable quantity or special advice.

On Saturdays the Nurseries close at 12 o'clock, except for inspection by intending purchasers by appointment, no goods can therefore be served after that hour unless previously ordered and arranged for. Intending purchasers are kindly requested to make appointment by 'phone if requiring to be shown over the Nursery during the week-end or on holidays.

Customers calling and wishing to take away trees or plants cannot do so when the lifting and packing interferes with the despatch of orders already promised, they will therefore greatly help by sending their orders previously, or by allowing time for despatch after selecting.

We would remind our clients that the time of responsible men, especially in the busiest season, is very valuable, and would be glad if they would kindly release them without unduly occupying their time.

When customers leave the actual selection to us, they may rely on our sending the best trees for the purpose required, but when they wish to select and mark individual trees, higher prices will be charged.

The prices in this catalogue are for stock of our own selection. All prices quoted are for plants at the Nursery, cartage and freight must be added to all orders.

C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.

Gembrook Nurseries,
EMERALD, 1st March, 1938.

CATALOGUE

ALMONDS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Brandes Jordan.—A well-known variety of strong growth, very tender shell.

Burbank.—A variety from Luther Burbank ; tree extremely hard, and a great bearer ; recommended as one of the best for this climate, and flowers much later than other sorts.

Chellaston—A semi-upright grower, very prolific, soft shell, highly recommended for commercial purposes.

Drake's Seedling—An important commercial variety ; the nut is medium large with a medium soft shell, kernel plump, and of very good flavour ; ripens later than most varieties ; one of the best pollenisers.

Early Jordan—An early variety of the "Paper Shell."

Grosse Tendre—Very large, thin-shelled, good grower and heavy bearer.

Harriott's Seedling—One of the largest of the soft shell almonds ; originated in Visalia, California, where the original tree bears regularly and abundantly ; nut long, quite large, kernel sweet ; tree vigorous and of good shape.

Hatch's Nonpareil—A very fine almond, large kernel, and very thin shell, being the thinnest we know of, thus losing very little weight after being shelled.

I.X.L.—A very good variety from California ; large nuts, perfect shell.

Johnston's Prolific—Recently introduced from South Australia ; tree of strong, upright growth, nuts of good shape, colour, and appearance, with full plump kernel.

Ne Plus Ultra—Tree a rapid grower, leaves rather large, extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs ; nuts large and long ; fine flavour.

Paper Shell—Very good, easily broken between the fingers.

Peerless—Smooth and well shaped, large and of fine flavour ; thin shell.

White Nonpareil—The tree is a strong grower, of spreading habit ; nuts very large, with white shell ; a far heavier bearer than Brandes Jordan.

APPLES (General Collection)

On Blight-proof Stocks, and perfectly clean

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

We can also supply the leading varieties as marked * in root-grafted trees, which we recommend in preference to those grown on seedling stocks. These make amazingly quick growth in the Nursery row or Orchard, and will produce very even trees that will bear early and wonderful crops.

Albemarle Pippin—A great export apple. Large yellow ; late keeper ; excellent quality ; a good commercial variety which is always bringing the highest prices of all the imported apples in England.

***Alfriston**—A large cooking apple, and splendid keeper ; late.

Australian Beauty.

***Ballarat Seedling** (syn. Stewart's Seedling)—A first-class culinary apple, large, green and yellow with red cheek ; late.

APPLES—continued.

***Banana** (Winter Banana)—A pale yellow apple with a delicate pink blush that makes it most attractive. Its suggestive banana flavour is responsible for the name. It is not a good long-distance shipper, as the skin is very thin and the flesh tender.

***Banks' Red Gravenstein**—A decided improvement on old Gravenstein, yet possessing all its noble qualities ; because of early colouring may be marketed ten days earlier.

Beauty of Bath—A valuable addition to our extra early dessert apples. Fruit medium size ; skin yellowish green, beautifully striped and spotted with crimson in the sun, flesh slightly yellowish, with a brisk, rich spicy flavour ; good bearer.

Black Ben Davis—A seedling from Ben Davis. It is a decided improvement, being of better quality and more highly coloured ; late.

***Black Twig**—Fruit very large, coloured dark red ; flesh firm, long keeper. Vigorous grower, and very hardy.

Blenheim Orange.—A large culinary and dessert apple ; late.

***Buncombe**—A beautiful dessert apple of good quality ; late.

***Cleopatra**—A splendid apple in some districts ; late.

***Cole**—A strong grower, first class keeper ; blight-proof.

***Commerce**—Of large size, nearly round, very solid, great bearer ; late.

Cowell's Red—Medium size ; skin yellow, streaked and splashed with broken crimson stripes ; a showy apple, good early market variety.

***Cox's Orange Pippin**—Good dessert, flavour excellent ; late.

***Crofton Pearmain**—A medium-sized, highly-coloured apple, of good keeping quality ; a favourite in some districts in Tasmania.

***Delicious**—A most beautiful and delicious apple from Iowa. Tree a strong grower, hardy and most prolific bearer, fine colour, like Jonathan, and most exquisite flavour. One of the best late-keeping apples.

***Democrat**—A seedling apple raised in Tasmania ; good shape, highly coloured, and a good keeper. A first-class late apple.

***Desert Gold**—Introduced from U.S.A. with pages of its record. A remarkable long-keeping yellow apple, young and heavy bearer, wonderful cool store variety, where it retains its splendid quality and juiciness.

Devonshire Quarrenden—A highly-coloured apple ; early.

***Dougherty**—Medium size, almost covered with bright red ; a very fine dessert apple, good bearer ; late.

Elsie Grant—A true cross between Rokewood and Yates, heavy bearer, good colour.

***Emperor Alexander**—An excellent large culinary apple, and a good market variety ; early.

Esopus Spitzenberg—A most beautiful apple, richly flavoured ; late ; clean ; medium.

***Foster**—This apple has a fine flavour. Coming into use in February, it will fill up a gap in the market between the very early apples and Jonathan, when good dessert apples are scarce. Blight-proof.

***Glengyle Red**—Has all the qualities of Rome Beauty, is firmer, and, instead of being striped red is of a deep red colour over three-quarters of the fruit.

***Golden Delicious** (Desert Gold).

Golden Reinette—This is the best of all the export apples, being very pretty, keeps well, of first-class flavour, and a heavy bearer ; being subject to the woolly aphis, the tree requires to be kept clean ; medium.

Golden Spire—This is one of the finest early cooking apples, in use from middle of December to March ; an early and regular bearer.

***Granny Mac**—A cross between Granny Smith and McIntosh Red, in quality it resembles Granny Smith.

***Granny Smith**—Large and juicy, of a greenish yellow colour ; will do well in almost any district, excellent variety for export ; late.

***Gravenstein**—A splendid apple, good flavour and colour ; early.

A superb specimen of the Weeping Cherry. (For description see page 21.)

A beautiful bunch of Red Currants.

Portion of a block containing 30,000 Peach Stocks.

APPLES—continued.

Gravenstein Rouge—Fruit medium, conical, yellow and red. Flesh rich and juicy ; a great bearer ; early.

***Grimes' Golden**—A golden-yellow apple. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, a late bloomer, and a young bearer ; of fine quality and great beauty.

Hopton—An extremely rich red, and beautiful apple, crisp, juicy, and of very good flavour ; should be excellent for export, the season being after Gravenstein and before Jonathan.

***Irish Peach**—Good bearer, and does not blight ; early.

***Jonathan**—A well-known variety, highly coloured, first-class for dessert, and one of the best for market and export ; medium.

***King David**—A rich, dark red apple with yellowish flesh ; flavour good, juicy, and rich.

***Lady Carrington**—Beautiful bright red, very prolific, and said to be blight-proof ; early.

***Lady Hopetoun**—Resembles Jonathan in appearance. Fruit hangs well until the end of April, and should be valuable as an export apple ; blight-proof.

***Lalla**—Raised in Tasmania ; it is really a Red Delicious, having the habit and qualities of this well-known variety.

Liveland Raspberry—Earliest of all choice eating apples, quality very best, good grower and productive, similar to Duchess d'Oldenburg, but hardier, and in every way a better tree and fruit ; blight-proof.

***London Pippin**—One of the very best apples for all purposes ; late.

Lord Lambourne—Very good flavour, firm fruit, medium size, strong growing tree, self-fertile and heavy cropper ; fruit yellow base, colouring highly on maturing.

***Lord Nelson**—A large culinary apple ; medium.

***Lord Suffield**—A splendid cooking apple, heavy bearer ; early.

Lord Wolseley—Heavy bearer, good cooking and dessert ; late.

Loy—One of the largest and showiest of apples in cultivation, ripens in April, and keeps for a long time ; rich, firm, and juicy, and of a most agreeable flavour ; a valuable late-keeping dessert and culinary apple.

Marjorie Hay—A very early blight-proof seedling, raised from Irish Peach, large size, conical in shape ; skin clear yellow, striped and mottled with lively red ; flesh white, tender, and crisp ; an early dessert apple of the finest quality.

***McIntosh Red**—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, regular ; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, of excellent quality for home and market use, regular bearer and good keeper ; late.

Mona Hay—A blight-proof seedling from Irish Peach ; tree is very vigorous, and perfectly blight-proof ; a regular bearer, fruit is of above medium size, oblate, flattened in shape ; skin smooth, yellow, beautifully striped with crimson ; in season February and March ; flesh white, tender, crisp, sugary, and juicy, with a delicious flavour.

***Munroe's Favourite**—One of the best for all purposes ; late.

Newman's Seedling—A very large apple, beautifully striped, and good bearer ; late.

Newtown Pippin—Medium size, yellow, fine flavour ; a first-class apple where it does well ; late.

Nickajack—Large and handsome, cooking or dessert ; late.

Peasgood's Nonsuch—A magnificent apple of enormous size ; medium.

***Pomme de Neige**—Flesh white, a fine market apple ; medium.

***Prince Alfred**—A very large apple, first-class either as a dessert or cooking, will keep for eight months ; medium.

***Rainer**—A strong-growing tree, producing apples of excellent quality and highly coloured ; recommended for cool storage on account of its keeping quality.

***Red Gravenstein**—A more attractive apple than Gravenstein, the fruit being highly coloured.

***Red Jonathan**—A sport from Jonathan, being red all over, and very firm.

Red Pomme de Neige—Similar to the old variety, but very highly coloured.

APPLES—continued.

***Red Statesman**—Similar to Statesman, with a much brighter colour.

***Reinette du Canada**—A large popular apple, combining many good qualities ; late.

***Ribston Pippin**—A well-known dessert variety ; medium.

***Rokewood (Bullock's Seedling)**—A highly-coloured colonial-raised apple, and probably the best keeping variety of all ; late.

***Rome Beauty**—A beautiful late apple and heavy bearer ; one of the best.

Royal Late Cooking—A most remarkable late-keeping culinary apple, of English origin ; fruit of the largest size ; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly rich and juicy ; tree extremely hardy and productive, also most vigorous grower.

Rymer—Skin red ; an old favourite, long keeper ; late.

Scarlet Nonpareil—A handsome, good-keeping dessert variety ; late.

Scarlet Pearmain—One of the prettiest apples grown, good dessert ; medium.

Senator—Flesh yellowish white and of exquisite quality.

Sharp's Early—Perfectly blight-proof. Fruit of medium size and handsome appearance, yellow ground, covered with red and crimson stripes ; heavy cropper ; ripens early in January ; one of the best early dessert apples.

***Statesman**—Upright grower and a good bearer ; fruit bright golden, striped and shaded with crimson ; a good dessert and cooking variety.

***Stayman Winesap**—One of the very best and most handsome of long-keeping dessert apples of the finest quality ; largely planted for late market

***Stewart's Seedling** (syn. Ballarat Seedling).

***Stone Pippin**—A well-known apple, and one of the best where it does well ; late.

***Sturmer Pippin**—A constant bearer, good dessert, and a long keeper ; late.

Summer King—A valuable early market variety, fruit large, beautifully striped crimson, red, and orange ; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, and of best flavour ; a prolific and regular cropper. A valuable early summer apple.

Superb (Laxton's)—This fine new apple is a cross between Wyken and Cox's Orange, and it excels the flavour of both. Larger and later than Cox's; skin yellow, flushed with crimson, flesh white and crisp. Tree strong grower and heavy cropper. We think this will make a fine late dessert fruit, both for private and commercial growers. It is self fertile.

***Swardlands**—An excellent cropper of large handsome fruit, dessert and culinary ; where this apple is known, all others have been discarded for cooking. Sturdy grower, blight-proof, late, keeps well.

***Twenty Ounce**—A very large culinary apple ; medium.

White Winter Pearmain—Of longish Pearmain shape, medium to large, colour greenish with a white bloom fading to greenish yellow when ripe, flavour aromatic, a very good keeper.

***Williams' Favourite**—A very handsome dessert apple ; early.

***Willie Sharp**—A strong-growing healthy tree that bears wonderful crops of beautiful golden-yellow fruit ; splendid quality and a good keeper, already commanding high prices on the local market. Highly recommended as a splendid early export apple, very similar in every way to Cleopatra, and could be shipped as an early Cleopatra during the end of January or first week in February. So far it has proved very free from disease.

***Wilson Red June**—The best apple of its season, large, deep red, keeps remarkably well for an early sort, proving extremely hardy.

Worcester Pearmain—Medium size ; a handsome early kitchen and dessert apple, free bearer and a favourite market apple ; early.

***Yates**—An exceedingly handsome dessert apple ; late.

APPLES ON SEEDLING STOCKS

Delicious	**Gravenstein**	**Lalla**
Granny Smith	**Jonathan**	**Red Jonathan**

CIDER APPLES

2/- each ; 18/- per doz.

These varieties are highly recommended from England as the best for cider making.

Foxwhelp **Kingston Black**

DWARF APPLE TREES

2/6 each ; 24/- per doz.

These are dwarfed by first working the Paradise on to the Northern Spy, and then the variety on to the Paradise. They are specially adapted for small gardens where a number of varieties are required, as they can be planted six feet apart. They produce fine fruit, and come early into bearing.

Cleopatra
Delicious
Desert Gold
Golden Spire
Granny Smith
Grimes' Golden
Jonathan
Lalla
London Pippin
Lord Suffield
Red Gravenstein
Red Jonathan
Red Statesman
Ribston Pippin
Rome Beauty
Statesman
Stayman Winesap
Stewart's Seedling
Willie Sharp
Wilson's Red June

APRICOTS

On Seedling Apricot Stocks

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Alsace—Large, pale orange, rich and good ; medium.

***Blenheim**—A good early variety, large, deep yellow, juicy and rich flesh ; tree regular and heavy bearer.

Bolton—Strong grower, very rich colour ; medium.

Campbellfield Seedling—Fine golden yellow, an excellent variety for jam-making, hardy and good bearer ; medium.

***Early Moorpark**—Similar to Moorpark, but earlier.

Hemskirke—Bright orange, tender, rich and juicy, an excellent bearer ; medium.

Mansfield Seedling—Very large, one of the finest grown ; late.

***Moorpark**—A well-known apricot of great excellence ; medium.

***Newcastle**—Medium size ; rich golden yellow with a red cheek ; a regular bearer, ripening before Oullins ; requires to be heavily thinned.

***Oullins**—A large fruit of most delicious flavour ; one of the best early apricots.

Royal—Large, one of the best for drying ; medium.

Roxburgh—Large, rich colour, splendid flavour ; good bearer.

Tilton—Fruit very large, rich apricot colour, high flavour, uniform ripening, productive, with frost-resisting qualities and vigorous growth, which easily place it far in advance of all other varieties ; for drying and canning it is much superior to any of the other sorts.

Trevatt—Fruit large, heavy bearer, quality good for canning and drying ; medium.

*Also on Peach stocks.

APRICOTS ON PLUM STOCKS

We have a limited number of the following varieties on Plum stocks, these being preferred by some growers on wet land :—

Blenheim
Early Moorpark
Hemskirke
Mansfield Seedling
Moorpark
Newcastle
Oullins
Roxburgh
Royal
Tilton
Trevatt

CHERRIES

On Mazzard Seedling Stocks

2/- each ; 21/- per doz. ; £6 per 100

***Bedford Prolific**—Large, handsome, black, a good market variety ; medium

***Bigarreau, Napoleon**—Large, bright red, firm ; late.

***Bigarreau, Pellissier**—A beautiful large cherry ; skin dark glossy red, flesh firm, juicy, crisp, and sugary ; a first-class early variety.

***Bigarreau, Twyford**—Pale yellow and red, of first-class quality ; early.

Bing—Fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine, late ; a good shipping variety.

***Black Bigarreau**—A very large handsome cherry of excellent quality ; medium.

Black Diamond—The best black medium cherry ; very prolific ; comes in fully ten days before Bedford Prolific ; ripens regular ; fruit very large, and will no doubt be the best medium cherry for marketing.

Black Tartarian—Large black, strong grower and very prolific, good market variety ; medium.

***Burgsdorf Seedling**—A first-class dark cherry, prolific bearer ; early.

Dark Florence—This variety is identical with Florence, the fruit being a shade darker.

Eagle's Seedling—A fine black cherry, ripening about the same time as the Common Bigarreau, when black cherries are scarce ; medium.

***Early Lyons**—Black, firm flesh, and large ; early.

***Early Purple Guigne**—A delicious black cherry, large and early.

***Early Rivers**—A splendid black cherry ; early.

Florence—Large, very firm, a heavy bearer, late, and first-class market variety.

Governor Wood—Large ; yellow mottled with red ; rich flavour and good bearer.

Kentish—Good for cooking and preserving ; medium.

Morello—A cooking variety ; late.

Noble—Very large dark-red ; flesh firm and rich ; very late.

Oregon—Very large ; colour reddish purple, flesh firm and sweet ; very late ; a great acquisition.

Precoce de Boppard—Recommended as one of the earliest cherries grown. Skin glossy, dark brownish red, striped and spotted ; flesh sweet, juicy, slightly acid ; tree vigorous.

Ramon Oliva—A beautiful variety, dark red, glossy, flesh firm, sweet and fine ; very early and prolific.

Reine Hortense—Large, bright red, changing to dark red, skin very thin and translucent, tender and juicy ; late.

***St. Marguerite**—Very large, black, firm, one of the best market varieties ; late.

***Also on Kentish stock.**

CHERRIES ON MAHALEB STOCK

Florence **St. Marguerite**

NECTARINES

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Cardinal—This valuable nectarine ripens ten days before Early Rivers, of medium size, very brilliant colour, and exquisite distinct flavour ; forms a compact, sturdy tree, and bears freely ; most valuable on account of its extreme earliness.

Cooza—Freestone, ripening middle of January, produces beautifully coloured, large size fruit.

Early Rivers—Fruit of largest size, skin rich crimson on sunny side, light yellow, marked with red on shaded side ; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich ; very early.

NECTARINES—continued.

Fripp's Late—Large showy fruit, delicious flavour, yellow, striped with deep red, good bearer, clingstone, very late.

Goldmine—Fruit of an enormous size. A perfect freestone, the pit or stone being extremely small for so large a fruit. Flesh beautiful cream colour, tender, juicy, melting, and sugary, and of most delicious flavour; colour bright bronzy red; ripens early February.

Hunt's Tawny—Pale orange and deep red, rich and juicy; early.

Irrewarra—Medium or above medium, highly coloured, of good flavour, freestone; very early.

John Rivers—The earliest of Nectarines, ripening a little earlier than Cardinal, fruit well coloured and smoother than Early Rivers.

Lees' Seedling—Fruit large, with good colour and flavour, heavy bearer, hardy, medium.

Masterpiece—A cross between a nectarine and a peach, fruit large with yellow skin thickly overladen with bright crimson, small stone.

Mrs. Dr. Chisholm—A very early variety; ripe beginning of December.

New Boy—Fruit of largest size and extremely handsome, covered all over with brilliant crimson; flesh white, juicy, sugary, and of exquisite flavour; tree very hardy and a profuse cropper; one of the best.

Stanwick—Large, quality first-class; late.

Surecrop—A seedling from Goldmine; much resembling that variety in size, flavour, and general appearance; ripens a few days later. Tree extremely hardy and productive.

Victoria Rivers—Very large, of good quality, and a heavy bearer.

PEACHES

All our Peaches are worked on Seedling Peach Stocks
1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

Admiral Dewey—An early yellow-fleshed freestone, ripening with Triumph; skin deep orange yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow, juicy, melting, and of superb quality. A valuable addition to early yellow peaches.

Alexander's Early—Very fine quality, and highly coloured.

Alton—Earlier and much better than Carman. The flesh is white, firm, juicy, melting, and the flavour is rich and luscious; bearing when others fail. Comes on the market when good peaches are scarce, and always commands top prices. Very hardy, and best white peach.

Anzac—Ripens before Hale's Early. Heavy bearer, fruit well coloured; first-class market variety.

Beale—A first-class early peach, similar to Briggs' Red May, but a little later, and more highly coloured.

Bell's November—Ripens early in November. In appearance it resembles Briggs' Red May. Good for coastal areas.

Blackburn—An improvement on Elberta, larger, earlier; colours well three weeks before ripening, thus can be picked quite hard; flavour excellent; good grower, and heavy bearer.

Black Prince—An early mid-season variety, ripening after Wiggins, fruit dark red, juicy, and of delicious flavour; freestone.

Briggs' Red May—Very early, highly coloured, rich, and juicy.

Carman—A hardy peach, ripening same time as Early Rivers, large, roundish, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet, and of superior flavour; the finest second early peach.

Catherine Ann—Ripens before Doncaster Late Crawford, a splendid keeping peach; trial shipments having been made to London with success.

Chapman—A Doncaster variety, ripening second week in January; very useful.

Christmas Box—A large peach, highly coloured; good quality, and a good bearer; ripening for Christmas; highly recommended; freestone.

PEACHES—continued.

Comet—Very large, yellow flesh, a fine canning peach ; late.

Delicious—An exceedingly handsome peach ; skin and flesh yellow, stone small, flavour delicious ; ripens a week before Crosby, and is the finest dessert peach of its season ; a sure cropper, and invaluable for small gardens.

Dripstone—Another peach of the Elberta type, yellow flesh, slipstone, mid-season.

Early Crawford—A splendid yellow and crimson coloured peach, good for canning or dessert ; medium.

Elberta—A splendid mid-season peach, large and handsome, well coloured by the sun, yields heavy crops, and carries well.

Finlayson's Seedling—One of the best late peaches we have. Fruit large, almost round, well coloured, and of good quality.

Foster—This is considered one of the best peaches for drying and canning ; large deep orange red, with rich colour on the exposed side ; flesh yellow, rich, and juicy ; freestone ; a few days earlier than Early Crawford.

Globe—One of the largest, most delicious peaches ; golden yellow, with beautiful red cheeks ; a freestone of the largest size, with firm yellow flesh ; pleasant, rich, and juicy ; an enormous bearer.

Gold Dust—A yellow clingstone. Large, round, deep yellow with a red cheek ; flesh very rich, juicy, of unusually fine quality.

Golden Queen—This is a splendid canning variety, with a rich yellow flesh, and clear at the pit ; proved to be a heavy bearer.

Goodman's Choice—Yellow-fleshed clingstone, good bearer ; highly recommended for canning.

Hale's Early—A really first-class peach in every way, and always brings the top price in the market.

Hawkesbury Champion—This is the latest freestone peach of first-class quality, ripening from the middle of March to second week in April, and will keep twenty days after being picked if not bruised. The tree is a vigorous grower, and good, heavy cropper.

Healesville Cling—A good canning variety, the flesh being yellow and firm. Skin nicely coloured with red and yellow. Season late, after Pullar's Cling, which should bring it into favour.

High's Early Canada—A very early peach of greatest excellence, ripening same time as Briggs' Red May, but a better bearer.

Ireland's Seedling—Similar to Zerbes, slightly better quality.

J. H. Hale—"The Million Dollar Peach," larger than Elberta ; round, uniform shape ; colour rich golden yellow overlaid with carmine ; colours up ten days before maturity ; flesh solid and meaty ; texture of the cling, yet perfect freestone. Most delicious flavour ; unusually long keeper. Ripens five to seven days ahead of Elberta.

J. M. Mack—A variety from California, recommended by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington. The fruit is fairly large, of firm flesh, and carries well ; freestone variety, free bearer.

Kia Ora—A seedling from Elberta, identical in size and general appearance of the fruits with that most esteemed of all yellow-fleshed peaches, but of superior flavour ; a much better cropper and hardier tree.

Krummel October—Late yellow freestone, ripening about two weeks later than Salwey ; quality superior to that variety ; a splendid shipper and good keeper.

Lady Palmerston—Similar to Comet, better colour ; late.

Late Crawford—A superior yellow peach, very large, productive, good for canning or market ; late.

Le Vainqueur—Ripens earlier than Sneed, good colour, freestone. Fruit of excellent quality.

Levis Cling—Strong grower, fruit deep golden yellow, medium size, flesh clear yellow to the pit, fine grained, and excellent flavour ; ripens a few days before "Tuscan." An excellent canning variety.

Lippiatt's Late Red—Another fine peach, ripe first week in April ; colour creamy, mottled, striped and overspread with dark red ; fine flavour ; tree a fine grower and an immense bearer.

Lorimer—A good late white flesh, heavy bearer.

PEACHES—continued.

Louis Grognet—Vigorous and prolific; fruit large, beautiful; flesh white, fine, sugary; freestone; ripens after Hale's Early.

Mayflower—Very early variety, ripening four or five days before Sneed; fruit large, of a superb carmine-red colour all over, excellent quality; clingstone. On account of the great earliness and bright colour it should be largely planted.

Millicent—A handsome peach, heavy cropper; season, second week in February.

Mountain Rose—A medium-size hardy peach of good quality; medium.

Muir—A large freestone, one of the best for canning and drying, good bearer and strong grower, a most useful variety; late.

Noonan—A heavy bearer, fruit of good quality, fine colour; early.

Opoix—Ripens in March, good white flesh, freestone.

Palora—Ripens three weeks before Phillip's. Tree a strong grower, fruit golden yellow, with a slight blush of red; carries well; good bearer, and is highly recommended for canning; clingstone.

Peak Cling—Golden yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side, flesh clear to the pit; season before Phillip's; excellent canning peach, heavy bearer; should be in great demand by the canneries.

Peregrine—A distinct mid-season variety, distinguished by its good constitution and productiveness. The fruits are large and handsome, with a brilliant crimson skin; flesh rich, highly flavoured, and parting readily from the stone.

Phillip's Cling—Fruit large, yellow flesh, clear to the stone, which is very small; ripens end of February, an excellent canning variety.

Pickering—A very fine early peach, ripening the same time as High's Early Canada, and similar to this variety.

Pullar's Cling—A very large, highly coloured clingstone peach, and preferred by the canning factories above all other sorts; good grower and heavy bearer; late.

Pump's Seedling—A variety from Doncaster; nicely coloured freestone; mid-season; similar to Zerbes.

Red Bird Cling—Creamy white, overspread with bright glowing red; large size, of exquisite beauty and excellent quality; flesh firm; early.

Royal George—A well-known variety, one of the best; medium.

Ruby Red—Fruit large, creamy white, almost covered with brilliant red, very melting, juicy, and of excellent quality; very heavy bearer and requires thinning. Ripens immediately after Hale's Early, when peaches are scarce. Clingstone.

Salwey—Flesh deep yellow, similar to an apricot; late.

Sea Eagle Improved—This is a great acquisition, being, as its name implies, an improved "Sea Eagle"; a larger peach, better colour.

Sims' Cling—Fruit large, yellow flesh, and clear at the stone, which is small. Ripens previous to Phillip's Cling; classed with the best canning varieties.

Smith's Seedling—Freestone; fruit large, highly coloured; an excellent dessert peach; ripens early in February.

Sneed—Ripens two weeks before Briggs' Red May. Fruit medium size, somewhat oval in shape; colour creamy white with rich red blush on sunny side; fine quality.

Stark Early Elberta—Similar to Elberta, ripening ten to twelve days earlier than this variety.

Surecrop—As the name denotes, a sure and abundant cropper; ripe middle of January; fruit large and handsome; flesh white, melting, and juicy; tree a vigorous grower and extremely hardy.

Thiele's Cling—A very late canning peach, ripening in March; fruit large; tree good grower and heavy bearer.

Triumph—The earliest yellow peach known, ripens just after Sneed, and with Alexander.

Tuscan Cling—The earliest of all yellow clingstones, ripening with Early Crawford; fruit large and of good flavour, highly recommended for canning.

Wallis Heath Free—Immense size; quality best; flesh cream yellow, with a touch of pink. Its hardiness, vigour, and great productiveness will always make it a favourite; late.

PEACHES—continued.

Watt's Early—One of the best early, fruit medium to large, flushed dark red, good bearer, slipstone.

Webb's Seedling—A well-coloured peach of excellent quality, ripening end of January. Crops well.

Wiggins—An early freestone of large size, and most highly coloured; ripens just after Briggs' Red May and before Hale's Early. Tree very hardy and prolific bearer; flesh very rich and juicy. Most valuable as a market peach.

Willow-leaved Elberta—A variety of Elberta and similar, with long, willow-like leaves.

PEARS

All on Seedling Stocks

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

Bartlett—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Beurre Bosc—A large dessert pear of first-rate quality; medium.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, melting and juicy; medium.

Beurre de Capiaumont—A first-class market pear, very prolific and hardy; medium.

Beurre Hardy—An excellent large, melting pear; the tree remarkable for its beauty and vigour of growth; medium.

Black Achan—Large, one of the best cooking varieties; late.

Broompark—Medium size, an excellent dessert pear; late.

Clapp's Favourite—An American pear of highest excellence, ripens just before Williams' Bon Chretien; early.

Corona—In shape, size, and flavour, similar to Williams' Bon Chretien, but a much better keeper, besides being of a beautiful red colour; ripens early in March.

Doyenne du Comice—Large, rich, and melting; medium.

Fernbank—Fruit good flavour, medium size, roundish, light green in colour, brownish on the sun side; medium to late; good keeper.

Gansell's Bergamot—One of the finest dessert pears; medium.

Glou Morceau—Large obovate; skin yellow; flesh buttery, melting and very juicy; of best dessert quality.

Howell—Fruit large, light waxen yellow, heavy bearer, following Williams' Bon Chretien, a first-class market pear, and should be largely grown.

Josephine des Malines—A most delicious pear, also one of the longest keeping sorts; late.

Keiffer's Hybrid—A very hardy and prolific variety, with a distinct pineapple flavour; late.

Notaire Lepin—A strong healthy grower, medium-size fruit of good quality, keeps well, very similar to Jos. des Malines; late.

Packham's Late—Another variety from Mr. Packham. Fruit fairly large; heavy cropper, does not hang well.

Packham's Triumph—Beautiful shape, large, and of the most perfect flavour; a good grower, early, and prolific bearer; ripe in April.

Ray's Seedling—Resembles the well-known variety Williams' Bon Chretien, but is later and a good keeper.

Stanley—Cross between Josephine des Malines and Winter Nelis. Fruit similar in shape to the Josephine, ripening a little earlier. Good grower and heavy cropper, flesh melting, juicy, and highly flavoured. A most promising late variety.

Tresorier Lesacher—A pear of excellent flavour.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, melting, and very juicy; a very heavy bearer, and a good market pear; late.

Wilder—One of the earliest; good keeper and shipper; tree very vigorous; fruit medium, bell-shaped, pale yellow, with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavour sub-acid, of good quality; very productive, the best early market pear.

New extension showing a portion recently planted.

(Left) Poplar Monilifera
(Below) Cupressus Lawsoniana Lutea

(Below) Tilia Europea
The Common Lime

BUXUS trimmed to various shapes

PEARS—continued.

Williams' Bon Chretien—Large, buttery, and melting ; one of the finest summer pears grown ; early.

Winter Bartlett—Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett in shape and appearance, but ripening four months later ; flesh not quite as fine grained as the Bartlett, but tender, juicy, and melting, and with a flavour almost identical with Bartlett. Undoubtedly one of the best pears of recent introduction ; late.

Winter Cole—Melting, juicy, rich, and of exquisite flavour ; a first-class pear ; late.

Winter Nelis—One of the finest flavoured late dessert pears.

PLUMS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Angelina Burdett—Juicy, rich, and highly flavoured, purple ; early.

Blue Rock—Raised by Mr. Rivers, England. Large and very rich ; one of the very best early dessert plums.

Brahy's Greengage—A very fine large greengage plum ; late.

Clyman—Dark purple, firm, and of delicious flavour. The principal merit of this variety lies in its earliness, which makes it profitable for market purposes long before other plums of this class.

Coe's Golden Drop—A splendid variety, large yellow ; medium.

De Montford—A beautifully flavoured plum of the finest quality ; early.

Diamond—Very large dark purple, splendid for preserving, and a heavy bearer ; medium.

Early Orleans—A fine early cooking plum.

Emerald—Resembles Yellow Magnum Bonum, but is a much freer grower and heavy regular bearer. Splendid jam or canning variety ; late.

Evans' Early—Medium black, covered with bright blue bloom ; the earliest plum grown.

Grand Duke—Very large purple, richly flavoured, very productive ; considered the best late plum grown.

Greengage—A well-known delicious plum ; medium.

Jefferson—Large golden yellow, juicy and highly flavoured, one of the best ; medium.

King Billy—An improvement on Angelina ; the tree is very similar, but fruit much larger and a regular bearer ; excellent for jam ; early.

Kirks—Large black, a very fine variety ; medium.

Late Black Orleans—Reddish purple, good quality, and a great bearer ; late.

Magnum Bonum Red—A large red culinary plum.

Magnum Bonum Yellow—One of the best culinary plums, and a heavy and regular bearer ; large yellow ; late.

Monarch—Fruit very large ; roundish oval ; dark purplish blue ; freestone ; of excellent quality. Tree robust, and abundant bearer. A most valuable late market plum.

Pond's Seedling—Large red, a good bearer ; first-class for market ; late.

President—Very large, oval, deep purple, with a blue bloom, sweet and rich, freestone, an abundant bearer ; late.

Purple Gage—One of the best dessert plums ; medium.

Red Cherry—A well-known early plum.

Reine Claude de Bavay—A most exquisite dessert variety of the Greengage type ; late.

Reine Claude Escully—Of the Greengage type ; fruit large and very sweet ; strong grower.

Rivers' Early Prolific—Medium sized, very prolific ; early.

Victoria—The well-known English variety. Fruit large, flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet ; late.

Washington—Large, roundish, yellow, one of the best ; medium.

Yellow Cherry—A well-known early plum.

DAMSONS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Cole's Superior—One of the best ; late.

Crittendens—Large, free bearer ; late.

English—The good old English variety.

King of the Damsons—Very prolific and large, one of the best ; medium.

Merryweather—Commences to fruit when the tree is two or three years old, after which it never fails ; enormous size for a damson, much above that of the largest damson grown, having the true flavour of the damson.

Shropshire—The best for jam ; medium.

PRUNES

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

d'Agen (French Prune)—A late variety, does well about Adelaide and in most of the hot climates when irrigated. In dry places it is very liable to drop its fruit.

d'Ente (Robe de Sargeant).

Fellemberg (Italian)—One of the best for drying, making a fine sample of prune ; medium to late.

Golden—Fruit large, light golden colour, exquisite flavour, dries beautifully. A strong grower and abundant bearer.

Robe de Sargeant—This is classed as one of the best prunes grown, being similar to d'Agen, but can be picked before this variety.

Splendour—As a combined drying, shipping, market, and table variety it has no rival ; a perfect freestone, and ripens two weeks earlier than the French Prune.

Sugar—The tree is a strong grower, and prolific bearer of good, even size fruit, which is rich and sugary ; early.

Tragedy—Very large, purple ; this is one of the finest early plums ever introduced, being as large as a Diamond plum, and ripening just before Rivers' Early Prolific ; fruit sweet, and a first-class dessert variety.

JAPANESE PLUMS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Ballena—A very large early plum ; colour crimson ; flesh firm, pale yellow, with a Bartlett Pear flavour ; strong, upright grower and good bearer.

Beauty—Flesh yellow, with a red skin, large heart-shaped, recommended for its earliness.

Botan or Abundance—Very large, showy, and beautiful ; amber, turning to rich bright cherry colour, with a white bloom ; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, and of delicious sweetness impossible to describe ; very early.

Burbank—Large size, nearly globular in shape ; colour clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom ; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavour ; strong grower and a most wonderful bearer.

Climax—The fruit is heart-shaped, as large as Wickson and more highly coloured ; delicious, and, above all, ripens extremely early, before any other good plum, and nearly a month before Wickson.

Doris—A late variety of fair-sized fruit, bright red in colour, juicy and firm.

Federation—A cross between Burbank and Wickson. The fruit in size, shape, and colour resembles Wickson, and in growth the tree is like an upright-growing Burbank, quite as productive as Burbank. Ripe second week in February.

Formosa—Fruit large, colour cherry red, of good quality, strong, upright grower, and heavy bearer.

Gaviota—A handsome fruit, deep reddish purple, flesh firm, very fragrant and sweet, of excellent quality ; good grower, and heavy bearer.

JAPANESE PLUMS—continued.

Kelsey—The fruit is very large, with a remarkably small stone. It is of excellent quality, melting, rich, and juicy. As a dried fruit it is equal to, if not surpassing, the best dried prunes. Colour yellow, covered with red on the sunny side ; late.

Maguire—

Narrabeen—Fruit large, very sweet, firm, and juicy ; heavy bearer, ripens early February. Good for export.

October Purple—A very large purple, heart-shaped plum, with no splashes of lighter colour ; flesh amber yellow, red beneath the skin, very juicy, but yet firm, sweet, and of most delicious flavour ; clingstone.

Paterson Late—Medium, bright red, round, slip, good bearer, ripens late March.

Rubio—Large oval, crimson colour, flesh deep crimson, firm, of good quality ; strong grower, and constant bearer.

Santa Rosa—Very large, purplish crimson, of first quality for dessert. This is by far the best blood plum ever introduced. Strong grower, good habit, and regular bearer.

Satsuma or Blood Plum—Large and almost globular ; the colour is dark red from skin to stone ; flesh firm, juicy, and of a rich spicy flavour ; a first-class variety.

Sharp's Early—Large size and splendid appearance ; the flesh is firm, yet juicy. Similar in appearance to Red Cherry.

Shipper—Fruit large, round, highly coloured, of good quality ; flesh wine coloured.

Shiro—Fruit medium to large, colour light yellow, flesh firm and juicy, good carrier ; early.

Sultan—A culinary plum of great excellence, dark purple ; early.

Thiele's—Fruit of good colour, very firm, heavy bearer; late.

Wickson—The stone is very small ; and the flesh of a fine texture, firm, sugary, and delicious ; one of the best.

Wilson—Very early variety, ripening November. Fruit large, yellow flesh, skin highly coloured ; heavy bearer and a strong grower.

Wright's Early—Identical with Burbank, habit of growth being more erect ; without exception the earliest known variety.

PLUMS ON PEACH STOCK

Angelina Burdett
Burbank
Formosa
King Billy
Narrabeen
October Purple
Rubio
Santa Rosa
Satsuma
Shiro
Thiele's
Wickson
Wilson

QUINCES

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Apple—Medium size, very prolific.

Bourgeat—One of the best quality ; tender, and keeps till past midwinter. The fruit is very large, rich golden colour, smooth velvety skin, and has so far proved to be free from leaf-blight.

Champion—Fruit very large, smooth, handsome, and regularly formed ; tree very productive, bearing abundantly when quite young ; early.

De Vranja—New introduction from Servia, recommended for its prolific qualities ; fruit enormous, weighing nearly 3 lbs. ; very agreeable in flavour.

Manning's Seedling—One of the best. Tree is a strong grower, and a very heavy cropper.

Master's Early—A very fine early variety

Meeche's Prolific—Large, with smooth, fine skin of orange-yellow ; flesh fragrant, delicious, tender, and unsurpassed for cooking ; ripens just after Champion.

QUINCES—continued.

Missouri Mammoth—The fruit grows to enormous size, with smooth skin and even outline, quite free from undulations about the eye; of a mild, pleasant flavour, and unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a luxuriant grower, and bears enormously; a first-class variety.

Pear-shaped—Very large; season medium, good quality and flavour.

Pineapple—Fruit medium size; clear golden yellow; makes a superior jelly, and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavour.

Portugal—A very large late quince.

Rea's Mammoth—Very large, early, and fine colour.

Smyrna—Fruit very large, ripens in April, good keeper, strong grower, very prolific, beautiful colour, and a fine flavour. One of the best.

Van Dieman—Seedling of Portugal. The fruit is of most superb flavour, texture, and quality for all purposes that quinces are used; it is said to be the best of all, and a very heavy and early bearer.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

2/6 each

These are all our own growing, and being well-rooted should do much better than those imported from Japan.

The fruit of the Persimmon, when ripe, is of a deep reddish orange colour, in shape that of an orange, and some egg-shaped. It is best kept in a closed jar after being picked, and is then most delicious. They ripen during winter, and in consequence furnish a valuable fruit for the table at a season when fruit is scarce.

Dai Dai Maru—Very large, square or four-sided, deep orange, almost seedless.

Flat Sweet—Large, flattish, yellow, bears well; late.

Haycheya (Red Seedless)—Very large, oblong, and a heavy cropper.

Hyakumo—Very large, oblong; early.

Kurokumo—Medium-sized, almost round, good flavour, can be eaten off the tree.

Myotan—Large, yellow, round, fine flavour, good bearer, good polleniser; late.

President Honoraty—Size medium to large, shape roundish oblong, or oblong conic, flavour rich and sweet, colour deep orange red with light bloom; very good cropper; flesh deep orange, somewhat dark. Mid-season, early to middle May.

Tenanaschi (Yellow Seedless)—Fruit of the largest size, conical, bright yellow with yellow flesh; a first-class variety.

Yemon—Large, round, rather flattened, seedless; one of the very best; can be eaten off the tree.

Zenji-Maru—Fruit small, round, skin deep orange; flesh brownish. May be eaten from the tree.

ASPARAGUS

1 year roots	..	10/– per 100; 50/– per 1,000
2 ,, ,,	..	12/6 per 100; 60/– per 1,000
3 ,, ,,	..	15/– per 100; 70/– per 1,000

Conover's Colossal **Mary Washington** **Palmetto**

BLACKBERRIES, ETC.

Himalayan—A very strong grower, with very large fruit; heavy bearer; one of the best; 9/- per doz.

Italian Cut-leaved—This variety has most beautiful foliage in the autumn, and very fair fruit; 6/- per doz.

BLACKBERRIES, ETC.—continued.

Japanese Golden Mayberry (Rubus incisus)—Berries of a golden colour ; 6/- per doz.

Japanese Wineberry—The fruit is similar to a raspberry in shape ; colour bright glossy scarlet ; sweet, juicy, and of agreeable flavour ; 9d. each, 6/- per doz.

Lawtons—This is perhaps the best of all for market ; it grows more like a raspberry, the bearing cane dying each year. With plenty of moisture the fruit is very large, and an enormous cropper ; 6/- per doz., 20/- per 100

Logan Berry, Black—The fruit of this variety when ripe is black, otherwise it is similar in size and quality to the Red Logan ; strong grower. 1/3 each, 12/- per doz.

Logan Berry, Red—The fruit is sometimes an inch and a quarter long, the shape of a blackberry, the colour of a dark red raspberry, and a combination of the flavours of both ; 1/- each, 9/- per doz., 35/- per 100.

Mammoth—Rightly named on account of the enormous size of its fruit ; 6/- per doz.

CHERRIES (Double-Flowering)

2/6 each

Japan, No. 2—Large double, rosy crimson, changing to light rose.

3—Double Pink.

4—Semi-double, cream colour, striped green, splashed and shaded rosy crimson.

5—Double blush, an abundant bloomer.

6—Double, delicate pink colour.

9—Double, large white flowers, stems four inches long, with three to seven flowers on each, extra fine and free grower.

Weeping—Flowers single, small white, slightly shaded with pink. Price from 15/- each.

CHESTNUTS

Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)—Large growing tree ; does well in cool, moist climate. 2/6 each, 24/- per doz. Large plants, 3/6 each.

Rubicunda—Red flowered, 2/6 each.

Mammoth (Japonica Tamba)—Yields very large nuts. 2/- each.

Parry's Giant—Strong grower, with fine large leaves, and nuts of good quality. 2/- each.

Spanish—2/6 to 3/6 each.

CITRUS FRUITS

Loose Rooted, 2/6 each ; 24/- per doz.
Acclimatised and Balled, 3/6 to 7/6 each.

CUMQUATS

Can be eaten, skin and all, but mostly used for preserving and crystallising. A flavour peculiarly its own. Dwarfish growth. Very prolific bearers. Make fine tub specimens for ornamental purposes.

Flat **Oval**

GRAPE FRUIT
(Edible Pomelo)

This fruit is becoming very popular, partly on account of its medicinal qualities.

Java—Large, yellow, pear-shaped, sub-acid, good bearer.

Marsh Seedless—Fruit of medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter ; almost seedless. Keeps and packs well.

Shaddock, Blood—Very large, sweet juice, excellent for preserving.

Triumph—Medium size ; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine grained ; few seeds ; very heavy, juicy, and well flavoured.

LEMONS

Eureka—Very like the Lisbon, but trees almost thornless.

Lisbon—A well-known variety, and probably the best of all.

Lisbon Variegata—Leaves beautifully variegated ; fruit small, similar to Lisbon.

Villa Franca—Claimed to be chiefly a summer-bearing lemon, and on that account very valuable. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns ; fruit oblong, thin skinned, and firm.

MANDARINS

Beauty of Glen Retreat—For extreme beauty, high flavour, and productiveness it is not surpassed by any other variety, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Ellendale Beauty—Very large, yellow, flattish, good quality, very smooth and showy, hangs well ; late.

Emperor—The largest of the mandarins ; skin almost red, and loosely attached ; flesh very juicy, but not so highly flavoured as Thorny, the most profitable for market.

Scarlet—Medium, reddish yellow, peculiar flavour, heavy bearer ; early.

Thorny—Fruit medium size, quite flat ; flesh very juicy ; the best flavoured of all the mandarins, and an immense bearer.

ORANGES

Jaffa—Fruit large, nearly seedless, oval, thick skin ; tree thornless, with large green foliage ; said to be a great bearer.

Joppa—Tree of strong growth, and very productive ; fruit of nice size, and very best quality.

ORANGES—continued.

Mediterranean Sweet—Remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening; splendid flavour; one of the most esteemed in California.

Navelencia—A cross between the popular Valencia and Washington Navel; retains the good qualities of Washington, together with hardiness and lateness of Valencia.

Oonshi—Seedless orange from Japan; a very hardy tree, said to stand frost well; pendulous habit, no seeds; flesh firm, thin skin; midway between an orange and a mandarin in size. It is a heavy bearer, good in cool districts; highly recommended.

Paper Rind St. Michael—A very highly esteemed fruit in the Californian market; fruit middle size, of a deep yellow colour; tree vigorous grower.

Parramatta—Fruit large size, round, skin deep yellow, flesh very juicy, and when trees attain age fruit is of splendid quality; perhaps the best for market from its hardiness and productiveness.

Poorman's—Very hardy and heavy cropper, fruit large, recommended for marmalade.

Siletta—Fruit large size, flattened; skin pale yellow, very smooth and thin; abounding in juice; hardy and an enormous bearer.

St. Michael—Fruit of largest size; skin deep yellow, smooth and thin; very juicy, but few seeds; hardy, and most profitable market variety.

The Queen—Large, round, skin thin and deeply coloured; splendid flavour and good cropper; a first-class variety.

Thompson's Improved Navel—A distinct improvement on Washington Navel; fruit equal in every way to its parent, but is earlier, and is a good, even, consistent cropper.

Valencia Late—Large, oblong, and firm. Very late in ripening, and valuable on that account, as it would be marketable when other varieties are done.

Washington Navel—Fruit very large and entirely seedless, very even, of perfect shape and colour, pulp melting, very juicy, and finely flavoured, very prolific bearer. The best variety of all.

FIGS

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.

Brown Ischia	**Large Black Genoa**	**White Adriatic**
Brown Turkey	**Smyrna**	**White Genoa**
Cape White		

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS OF SORTS

6/- per doz.; 35/- per 100

GRAPE VINES

9/- per doz.; 45/- per 100

Black Muscat	**Muscat of Alexandria**	**Sultana**
Black Prince	**Muscat Gordo Blanco**	**Sweetwater**
Black St. Peters	**Muscat Hamburg**	**Waltham Cross**
Lady's Finger	**Red Prince**	**Zante Currant**

LOQUATS

2/- each

Golden Shoreland—

Herd's Mammoth—Fruit large, of good quality, best results obtained by good cultivation.

Late Orange—

Tanaka—Fruit very large, juicy, and of nice flavour ; crops well in cool districts.

Thames Prize—Fruit large and fleshy, good flavour ; one of the best.

MEDLARS

Geant—Fruit flat, brown, and of enormous size ; tree vigorous and productive. 2/6.

Grosse Fruits—2/6.

MULBERRIES

Black, English—A well-known variety ; the best of all. 2/6 each, 30/- per doz.

Hicks'—Produces its fruit continuously during three months ; fruit of large size, very juicy, with a fine acidulous flavour. 2/6.

White—The leaves of this are used for feeding silkworms. 1/6 each ; 15/- per doz.

NUTS AND FILBERTS

2/- each ; 18/- doz.

Bergeri	**Purpurea**		
Cosford	**Webb's Prize**		**Cobb**
De Provence	,,	,,	**Daviana**
Du Piemont	,,	,,	**Exhibition**
Imperiale de Trebizonde	,,	,,	**Red Skinned**
Merveille de Bollwiller	,,	,,	**White Skinned**

PASSION FRUIT

Mollissima—The banana passion fruit ; flowers mauve pink, followed by long yellow edible fruits. 1/-.

Passiflora Edulis—The well-known common variety ; in pots, 1/- each ; 9/- per doz. ; 60/- per 100. From open ground, 30/- per 100.

PEACHES (Double-Flowering)

2/- to 2/6 each

Clara Meyer—Large double, bright rose colour.

Crimson—Flowers very bright crimson.

Pink—Bright pink colour.

Red-Leaved—This peach is remarkable for the colour of its foliage—in spring this being a bright purple ; as the season advances it changes to a deep bronze. The blossom is handsome, and the fruit, which is produced abundantly, is of fine flavour, clingstone and striped, making it of unique appearance. Valuable for both shrubbery and orchard.

Versicolor—Large flowers, delicate pink.

White—Flowers pure white.

White and Pink—This variety has flowers both pure white and pure pink on same branches.

PRUNUS

Japanese Ornamental Plums, Etc.

2/- to 2/6 each

Amygdalus Pollardii—A very pretty and early pink-flowered almond.

Prunus Blireiana flore pleno—A variety of P. Pissardi, with purple foliage and double bright rose flowers.

Moseri flore pleno—Another variety of P. Pissardi, with the same purple foliage ; flowers rose, double, larger than those of the type ; very effective.

Mume Crimson—

Mume Pink—

Mume Rose Pink—

Mume White—

Pissardi—Leaves purple, almost black.

Pissardi Nigra—Similar to Pissardi, but the foliage is much darker, flowers pale blush, very attractive.

Sinensis Alba Flore Pleno—The double white flowering plum, of dwarf, bushy habit.

Sinensis Rosea Flore Pleno—The double pink variety.

Spinosa Purpurea—The Purple-leaf Black Thorn, small rich purple foliage which turns beautiful colours in the autumn. Highly recommended for decorative purposes.

Triloba Flore Pleno—Buds scarlet, flowers delicate rose ; an abundant bloomer.

Vesuvius—This is by far the finest foliaged plum ; the leaves are very large, of a beautiful metallic crimson colour throughout. There is nothing in hardy deciduous trees to compare with Vesuvius for beauty, and it must become very popular for ornamental purposes.

PYRUS-MALUS

Flowering Crab Apples

2/6 each ; 24/- per doz.

Aldenhamensis—A variety with rich bronzy foliage, flowers semi-double, wine crimson, followed by large purplish fruits, 2/6 ; 4 ft. to 6 ft. standards, 5/- to 7/6.

Aurea—Leaves yellow, clear green in the centre.

Coral (Chicago)—Rich warm yellow ground, with a vermilion cheek.

Dartmouth—Deep purple crimson, large, with a fine bloom, 2/6 ; 8 ft. standard, 7/6.

Eleyii—A beautiful tree for foliage and flower, the foliage being of a bright reddish purple, and the flowers rich vinous red, borne in clusters, followed by small coloured fruit, which makes the tree very ornamental, 2/6 ; 6 ft. standard, 7/6.

Eliza Rathke—Weeping apple grafted on high standards ; besides being decorative, the fruit is of medium size and can be used for culinary purposes. 5/- to 10/6.

Floribunda (Large Fruited)—Differs from the pretty Malus Floribunda in the size and colour of the fruit. The tree in the autumn is as yellow as a laburnum. The flowers are as profuse as on the original tree, and are the same bright colour and very fragrant.

Floribunda Atrosanguineum—Flower buds scarlet, opening brilliant carmine red. This variety makes a very fine standard, having a tendency to weep.

Floribunda Lemoinei—Fine foliage, bronzy, large crimson scarlet flowers.

Floribunda Purpurea—The flowers are large single crimson or bright cherry red, buds blood red, 2/6 ; 8 ft. standard, 7/6.

Gorgeous—Dwarf-growing tree, producing masses of small crimson fruit ; much admired, 3/6.

Kaido—Pretty pale pink flower, very free fruiting.

Kansuensis—The flowers and leaves resemble the American Thorn, foliage turning orange and yellow in autumn.

PYRUS-MALUS—continued.

Latrobe—Pink flowers, upright grower, rather large fruit with a pink tinge.

Marengo—

Oblong—Light yellow, striped with crimson and carmine.

Parkmannii (syn. Halliana)—Flowers rosy, semi-double, buds are a rich carmine colour ; in spring the bronzy foliage makes it very attractive, 2/6 ; 6 ft. standard, 10/6.

Sargentii—Low shrubs of distinct habit with abundant white flowers followed by small attractive bright red fruits.

Spectabilis—A very pretty flowering tree, with light-pink semi-double flowers.

Veitch's Scarlet—One of the prettiest ornamental fruiting varieties.

RASPBERRIES

Bradley's Pride—A strong-growing variety producing abundance of large berries, main crop in January, when Raspberries are scarce ; 3/- per doz., 15/- per 100.

Exton's Prolific—Fruit large and well coloured ; crops well ; in many places a better variety than Fillbasket. 3/- per doz. ; 15/- per 100.

Golden Queen—A most abundant bearer, producing fruit of the largest size and delicious flavour ; colour beautiful yellow ; 2/- per doz., 10/- per 100.

Great American—A strong-growing variety, fruit large and good. 3/- per doz., 15/- per 100.

Northumberland Fillbasket—The best of all raspberries for all purposes ; fruit very large, and heavy bearer ; 10/- per 100. Special quotation per 1,000.

Northumberland Fillbasket, Thornless—This is exactly the same in fruit and foliage as Northumberland Fillbasket, but the canes are entirely free from thorns ; 2/- per doz., 10/- per 100.

Our Prince—Fruit is large red, and of good flavour, late-bearing variety, strong grower ; 3/- per doz., 15/- per 100.

RHUBARB

1 Year Roots, 9/- per doz. ; 2 Year Roots, 12/- per doz.
(Special quotations for large quantities.)

Crimson Winter—When cooked, splendid colour and flavour ; one of the best.

Early Albert—A fine early medium-sized rhubarb.

Early Giant—An improvement on Early Albert. Large stalks of good colour, fine flavour.

Kecks' Wonderful—Large stalks of a fine colour ; 2/- each.

Mariners' Crimson—Very prolific, good stalks, and one of the best when cooked ; 2/- each.

Topp's Winter—This is a most valuable variety, as it furnishes a large quantity of stems of very fine flavour and colour all through the winter months, when fruit is scarce.

Topp's Winter Imp.—This is the most valuable variety, as it furnishes a large quantity of stems of very fine flavour and colour all through the winter months, when fruit is scarce.

Wilson's Ruby—Stalks short and stout, bright scarlet in colour, and good flavour.

STRAWBERRIES

Ettersburgh—The fruit hangs in bunches well clear of the ground, and ripens evenly. It is of fine dessert quality with a distinctive flavour. The berry is of medium size, firm, and is an excellent carrier. For jam making and canning purposes this strawberry is far ahead of anything previously known ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100.

Leura—A strong-growing variety, splendid bearer ; medium-size fruit with a distinct flavour ; well worth a trial ; 3/- for 25, 6/- per 100.

STRAWBERRIES—continued.

Melba—This is without exception the best strawberry. The fruit is large, brilliant red, and of the best flavour. We would strongly recommend this variety to strawberry growers ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100, 30/- per 1,000.

Somner's Everbearing—Fruit large and of good flavour, heavy cropper ; 3/6 for 25, 10/- per 100.

Wilson's Pride—A well-coloured strawberry, flesh tender and nicely flavoured, an abundant bearer of large fruit, similar to the old well-known variety, Edith Christie ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100, 30/- per 1,000.

WALNUTS (Seedlings)

Common—A well-known variety ; 2/- each ; 18/- to 24/- per doz.

Concord—2/- each.

Franquette—2/- each ; 18/- doz.

Juglans Nigra—Fast-growing ornamental tree, valuable timber ; 2/- each, 18/- per doz.

Sieboldi (Japanese)—A hard-shelled nut, good flavour, and heavy bearer. This is a very beautiful ornamental tree ; 2/- each, 18/- per doz.

Mayette—A good hardy variety, producing nuts of good quality and fair size ; 2/- each, 18/- per doz.

Myrtleford Jewell—Of the Mayette type, medium size, large excellent flavoured nut ; heavy and regular bearer, resistant to black spot. 2/6.

WALNUTS (Budded and Grafted)

7/6 each ; 84/- per doz.

FRANQUETTE—Strong robust growth, nuts of good commercial quality, somewhat slow in coming into bearing, but the best variety for very late and frosty districts ; highly blight resistant.

FRESHFORD GEM—A strong grower and early bearing, thin shell, kernel of splendid quality, heavy bearer, practically free from blight.

KELVIN—A paper-shell variety with a beautiful full kernel.

TRAVE—Of Franquette type, heavy cropper, good quality, nut above average commercial size, smooth shell.

WILSON'S WONDER—This variety produces nuts of enormous size, being almost two inches in length ; the shell is easily broken ; it commences bearing at an early stage, and has often produced nuts the first year.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, and CONIFERS

For Shade, Street Planting, Gardens, Etc.

We have recently greatly enlarged our Ornamental Department, where the plants are grown under exceptionally healthy conditions. As people are recognising the fact that the garden is an important part and a necessity to the finish of a home, there is an increasing demand for ornamental plants, without which the home is incomplete.

Abelia Pink—3/6.

Rupestris (syn. Chinensis)—Evergreen shrub with pale rose and white flowers ; the calyx is of a red colour, and remains a long time after flowering, giving a decorative effect. Likes a sunny position ; 5 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Abies Alba—The White Spruce ; 3/6 to 7/6.

Arizonica ("Cork Fir")—Recently imported, foliage lovely glaucous colour. 10/6.

Canadensis (Canadian White Spruce)—60 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Douglasii (Pseudotsuga Douglasii)—The well-known Silver Fir or Oregon Pine of America. A quick-growing species, makes a very fine tree in the hills ; grows to 80 to 100 feet. Strong trees up to 3 feet high can be supplied. 3/6 to 15/-.

Douglasii Colorado—A smaller and slower growing tree than Douglasii, with thicker and more glaucous leaves. 3/6 to 12/6.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—Beautiful tree of symmetrical but rather slow growth, very hardy, and attains 100 feet in height. 3/6 to 7/6.

Menziesii (Sitchensis)—Menzies Spruce. Very hardy and one of the finest of the silver firs ; 60 feet. 3/6 to 12/6.

Nordmanniana—Will thrive in almost any soil. A beautiful species with deep glossy green leaves ; makes a very fine specimen tree ; 30 feet. 3/6 to 7/6.

Pungens (The Colorado Spruce)—A small slow-growing tree, distinguished by its silvery-blue prickly leaves ; useful Christmas tree for the small garden. 3/6 to 7/6.

Pungens Glauca—Foliage conspicuously glaucous. 5/- to 12/6.

Pungens Glauca Kosteriana—The most showy of the Colorados, the bold and striking foliage being of a most distinct and beautiful shade of blue. 10/6 to 12/6.

Rubra—A North American species, growing from 40 to 50 feet. 3/6 to 7/6.

Abutilon Aureum Variegatum—Foliage spotted and splashed with golden yellow ; 4 feet. 1/6.

Defiance—Bright crimson scarlet, prominently veined. 1/6.

Sawitzii—Green palmate leaves, deeply margined white ; requires shade if possible. 1/6.

Sydney Bell—Rich yellow with large blooms. 1/6.

Vexilliarium—Small dull crimson flowers with yellow petals. 1/6.

Vexilliarium Variegatum—Small crimson flowers with orange edge, golden variegated leaves, prostrate growth. 1/6.

Acacia Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)—Quick-growing tree, beautiful yellow flowers, silver foliage, very early ; 15 feet. 1/-.

Cultriformis (Knife-leaf Wattle)—Small triangular bluish foliage, flowers yellow in large trusses. 1/-.

Decurrens Normalis (Queen Wattle)—Dense foliage, very fine golden flowers, tall growing ; 20 feet. 1/-.

Elata (Cedar Wattle)—Foliage resembles the Pepper Tree, pale yellow flowers, tall growing ; 30 to 40 feet. 1/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Acacia—*continued.*

Longifolia (Coast Wattle)—Flowers produced in great profusion, sweet scented, long narrow leaves ; 20 feet. 1/-.

Melanoxylon (Blackwood)—Beautiful shade tree. When planted in paddocks does not affect the grass beneath it. 1/- each ; 9/- per doz.

Myrtifolia (The Myrtle-leaved Wattle)—A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, very attractive in flower and foliage. 1/-.

Podalyriæfolia—A fine variety, with silvery foliage, making a pretty evergreen shrub ; 8 feet. 1/-.

Prominens (Golden Rain Wattle)—A large, attractive shrub of 10 to 12 feet, a great bloomer ; one of the best. 1/-.

Pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—Beautiful large golden-yellow flowers, rapid grower ; 20 feet. 1/-.

ACER (Palmatum)—Maples of Japan

The famous Japanese Maples ; none of the autumn trees excels these ; some change their colours of leaves to yellow or orange, others to red in autumn. Some of the varieties giving their rich crimson colouring in spring when they shoot, as well as autumn before they fall.

Akajinishiki—A new magnificent variety, leaves brilliant fiery scarlet red margined all the summer. 5/- to 7/6.

Atropurpureum—Deep maroon, large regular palmate. 3/6 to 7/6.

Aureum—Circular shape, obtusely cut yellow leaves. 3/6 to 7/6.

Daimyonishiki—Leaves large bright crimson with fiery scarlet variegation. 5/-. to 7/6.

Dissectum—Drooping graceful feathery leaves, green in colour. 5/- to 7/6.

Atropurpureum—Deep maroon, richly fringed feathery leaflets. 5/- to 15/-.

Japonicum—Circular large green leaves with shallow segments. 3/6 to 7/6.

Filicifolium—Deeply-cut leaves of Acer Japonicum. 3/6 to 7/6.

Laciniatum—Leaves deeply lobed, laciniated, very large, assuming richest ruby crimson in autumn. 3/6 to 7/6.

Linearilobum Atropurpureum—Leaves dark crimson from spring to autumn. 5/- to 10/6.

Nishikigasane—Palmate, yellow variegated. 3/6 to 7/6.

Okushimo—Small beautiful green leaves rolled in from both edges. 3/6 to 7/6.

Osakazuki—Large-leaved, regular palmate, light maroon, changing to blood red in autumn. 3/6 to 10/6.

Oshiu-beni—Deep maroon, but leaves more deeply cut and smaller. 3/6 to 10/6.

Polymorphum (Japanese Maple, from seed)—2/- to 10/6.

Reticulatum—Green network variegation on yellow ground. 3/6 to 7/6.

Rosa-marginalis—Green, small leaves, crimson margined. 3/6 to 5/-.

Roseum—Small palmate leaves margined with deep pink. 3/6 to 7/6.

Sanguineum Chishio—Blood red, regular palmate, small leaves. 3/6 to 7/6.

Scolopendrifolium Green—Green, narrow leaflets. 3/6 to 10/6.

Rubrum—Red, narrow leaflets. 3/6 to 10/6.

Seigen—The wood of this variety turns a bright red in the winter, foliage very fine in the autumn and spring. 3/6 to 7/6.

Sieboldianum—Leaves assuming yellow in autumn. 5/- to 7/6.

ACER (Tree Varieties)

Colchicum Rubrum—Foliage reddish purple, very fine. 2/- to 3/6.

Viridis—Green foliage. 2/- to 3/6.

Negundo—The green, ash-leaved Maple, with large three-lobed foliage, turning bright yellow in the autumn. 2/- to 5/-.

Argenteum Variegatum—Very fine foliage, leaves nicely variegated, bordered and marked silvery white. 3/6.

Aureum Variegatum—Foliage beautiful green and golden variegated, one of the most conspicuous plants we have. 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

ACER (Tree Varieties)—*continued.*

Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A large-growing tree, the leaves turning orange colours in the autumn. 2/- to 7/6.

Drummondi—A new variety with leaves largely bordered with white, very effective. 7/6.

Purpurea—A hardy purple variety, giving very fine colour. 7/6.

Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore)—2/6 to 7/6.

Semi-purpureum—Similar to the Sycamore, but the reverse of leaves is purple. 2/- to 2/6.

Saccharinum—Sugar Maple; leaves large, turning to beautiful yellow shade in the autumn. 2/6 to 5/-.

Tataricum Ginnala—A graceful variety from Amurland, with slender twigs and prettily-cut leaves. The habit is dwarf, and the leaves in autumn attain a brilliant ruby-red colour ; 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Virginianum (syn. Dasycarpum)—The white or silver Maple of the Eastern United States. A fast-growing tree, very good for avenue or shade. The foliage is deep green above and silvery white beneath. In early spring the rosy-tinted small flowers clothe the leafless branches, giving a nice effect. 2/6 to 5/-.

Heterophyllum Laciniatum—Tall upright growing, foliage similar to Wieri Laciniata but not so deeply cut. 2/6 to 5/-.

Wieri Laciniatum—Cut-leaved silver Maple, remarkable for its drooping branches and finely divided foliage. 2/6 to 5/-.

Adenandra Uniflora—Flowers white tinted pink, produced almost continuously, shrub bushy, foliage and flowers sweetly scented ; evergreen. 2/6 to 3/6.

Acmena—See Eugenia, page 42.

Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)—Large-growing tree ; does well in cool, moist climate. 2/6 to 5/-.

Rubicunda—Red-flowered. 2/6 to 5/-.

Agathæa Cœlestis—A neat, compact evergreen shrub producing masses of small, blue daisy-like flowers throughout the year. Very hardy ; 2 feet. 1/6.

Agathis Australis (Kauri)—One of the noblest trees in the world ; very effective in a plantation ; will stand wind and poor soil ; affected only by extremely heavy frosts. 2/6.

Robusta (The Queensland Kauri Pine)—A tall, erect tree of 50 to 60 feet, with broad attractive foliage. Very handsome as a specimen. 5/-.

Agonis Flexuosa—A hardy tree from West Australia, with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers ; 30 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.

Alectryon Excelsum (Titoki, N.Z., Oak)—A very fine foliage tree, will stand medium frosts ; 20 feet. 2/6.

Aloysia Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena)—A popular shrub on account of the pleasing odour given off by the foliage ; prune in winter ; 6 feet. 1/6.

Amelanchier Canadensis—A nice white-flowering shrub, with black berries ; for eating and jam. Good for autumn foliage. 2/- to 3/6.

Ampelopsis Henryana (Virginian Creeper)—Variegated foliage. 2/-.

Andromeda Catesbaei—An evergreen shrub with arching branches, producing pendulous bunches of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers ; foliage tinted in the autumn ; 4 feet. 3/6.

Floribunda (Pieris)—A bushy, evergreen shrub, producing pure waxy white flowers in panicles ; neat and pretty ; 12 feet. 3/6.

Japonica—A select dwarf evergreen, thriving in cool, moist spots, flowers in pendulous sprays in early spring, pure white. O.G. and 5-inch pots. 2/6 to 5/-.

Japonica Variegated—A handsome silver variegated form, with the same flowering habit as Japonica. 3/6 to 5/-.

Paniculata—A deciduous variety with cream sweetly-perfumed flowers in spring. In autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tints before falling. 2/6 to 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Anopterus Glandulosus ("Tasmanian Laurel")—Beautiful white bell-shaped flowers resembling Lily of the Valley ; requires a damp position. 3/6.

Apricot Variegated—Leaves largely spotted with bright golden yellow. 2/6.

Araucaria Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—A beautiful symmetrical tree, suitable for mild localities and the seashore. 2/- to 2/6.

Imbricata (Chili Pine)—Known as the Monkey Puzzle. A slow-growing tree, makes a very fine specimen in the cool districts ; 25 feet. 2/6.

Arbutus Unedo (Irish Strawberry)—Very hardy spreading evergreen tree. Flowers early in the spring, succeeded by scarlet berries resembling strawberries. 2/-.

Ardisia Crenulata—Very fine dwarf plant, leaves deep lustrous green, producing masses of red berries 2/6.

Crispa—The same as Crenulata, but white berries. 2/6.

Aristotelia Racemosa—Very ornamental N.Z. shrub with fine glossy foliage. The flowers are a rosy colour, and are succeeded by red berries, which, when ripe, turn black. 2/-.

Aronia Floribunda (Chokeberry)—A dwarf deciduous shrub, bearing clusters of red berries, good red foliage in autumn ; strong plants. 2/- to 2/6.

Ash—See Fraxinus.

Aucuba Japonica Aurea (Japanese Laurel)—Evergreen shrub with large ornamental foliage, will only thrive in a moist shady position. Bears red berries. 2/6 to 3/6.

Japonica Reticulata—Rare varietv, dwarf. 3/6.

AZALEA GHENT, 5/- to 12/6 each

Aida—Violet.

Anthony Koster—Rich yellow.

Baron E. de Rothschild—Bright red, yellow spots.

Bouquet de Flore—Salmon pink.

Bouquet d'Orange—Orange.

Chevalier de Reali—Creamy white, orange spots.

Coccinea Speciosa—Orange red.

Comte de Papodopoli—Large trusses of a fine rose colour, shaded orange, spotted dark orange.

Comte de Quincy—Bright yellow.

Consul Pecher—Orange, shaded bright red.

Cottage Maid—Pink with light centre.

Dr. Reichenbach—Rich salmon.

Emile—Crimson.

Emil Liebig—Salmon red.

Eugene—Blood red.

Fanny—Pink.

Flame—

Freya—Splendid truss, white with very pale lilac.

F. V. de Vonn—Rich rosy scarlet.

General Trauff—Rose, shaded orange.

Gen. Vetter—Orange.

Gloria Mundi—Orange.

Graf von Meran—Rose, double.

Grandeur Triumphant—Violet red.

H. H. Witte—Bright orange yellow.

Hugo Koster—Salmon red.

Ignea Nova—Carmine.

J. C. Van Tol—Large red.

Josephine Klinger—Crimson.

Koster's Yellow—

Liebnitz—Lemon yellow flushed pink ; double.

Luteum—

Milton—White.

Nancy Waterer—Pure yellow.

Narcissiflora—Pale yellow.

Nicolaas Beets—Orange yellow.

Pallas—Red.

Peter Koster—Orange red.

Phidias—Cream, flushed rose.

Pink Ghent—

Queen Alexandra—Salmon rose.

Raphael de Smet—White, shaded rose ; double.

Rich Orange—

Rose Marie—Blood red.

Rosetta—Rose, tinged white, very pretty.

Sally—Orange salmon.

Single Yellow—

T. J. Seidal—Orange salmon.

W. E. Gumbleton—Bright nankeen, green spots.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Azalea Indica—Hardy evergreen, bushy plants, with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive best in cool, moist situations, and are covered with masses of gorgeously-coloured flowers in the early spring. We have a choice collection of both single and double flowering in many lovely shades of colour. In pots, 1/6; or larger plants from the open ground, 2/- to 3/6.

Adolphe de Vervaene—Deep red.
Balsaminæflora — Clear salmon, double.
Bernard Andreas—Pink.
Brilliant—Carmine red.
Charmer—Deep carmine.
Chas. de Buck—Bright amaranth.
Chas. Pyneart—Pale pink, dark centre.
Comte Chas. de Kerchove—Single.
Comte de Chambord—Salmon rose, bordered pure white.
Comte de la Torre—Rose, bordered with white.
Comtesse de Flandres—Bright rose.
Dame Melaine—Bright pink, bordered with white.
Deutsche Perle—Pure white.
Dr. Moor—Red, edged white.
Emille Vervaene—Double.
Emperance—Heliotrope.
Empress of India—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch.
Eugene Mazel—Bright red.
Fortiana—Pink, white edge.
Fryer's Pink—Pink.
General Postmaster Stephens—Deep crimson.
Gloriosa—Bright red.
Grand Duchess de Baden—Orange scarlet.
Helen Theleman—Deep lilac rose.
Herman Seidal—Bright rose, with poppy red shade, double.
Juliana—Orange scarlet.
Le Progress—Semi-double crimson, spotted with black.
Madam A. de Haene—Rosy pink, edged white.
Madam J. Vervaene—Salmon and white ; single.
Madam van der Cruyssen—Clear rose.
Marquis of Lorne—Orange red.
Memoire de Louis van Houtte—White, striped red.
Model—Dark crimson.
Nicholas Schraurer—Brilliant rose.
Orange Brilliant—
Pauline Mardner—Light rose.
Phœbus—Vermilion orange.
Pluto—Dark red.
President—Deep rose.
Princess Maud—Amaranth purple ; single.
Professor Walters—Salmon rose, edged white.
Roie de Hollande—Deep scarlet.
Salmon King—Salmon ; double.
Sigismund Rucker—Rosy pink, edged white.
Simon Mardner—Double rose.
Souvenir de Monsieur Low—Dark rosy purple.
Souv. de Prince Albert—Rose, border pure white.
Talisman—Salmon pink, edged white.
Triumphe de la Exposition—Rosy magenta.
Veronica—Large double, deep rose, fine form.
Vicolour—Pink and white.
Zampa—Double, rosy purple, very distinct.

Azalea Indica — Japanese Varieties — 2/- to 3/6.

Amœna—Brilliant claret.
Beni-giri—Brilliant red.
Carl A. Nobelius—Light mauve.
Hinode-giri—Bright crimson
Kæmpferi—Orange red, single.
Kurai-no-himo—Crimson.
Magnifica—White, carmine blotch.
Yaye-giri—Orange salmon.

Azalea Japonica—Deciduous, similar to the Ghent Azalea, producing a mass of flowers in colours unlike any other Azalea, before the leaves appear, also very fine autumn foliage. 3/6 to 5/-, according to size.

Orange, Salmon, and Yellow Shades.

Backhousia Myrtifolia—Australian Scrub Myrtle. 20 to 40 feet, white. 2/-.
Banksia Spinulosa—Spiny-leaved Honeysuckle Bush. 2/- to 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Benthamia Fragifera—A handsome evergreen tree, covered in summer with large yellowish red flowers, and in autumn laden with scarlet fruit resembling strawberries ; free grower. 2/-.

Berberis Aggregata—A bushy semi-deciduous shrub with yellow flowers, producing coral-red berries and beautiful autumn colouring. 1/6 to 2/6.

Aggregata Prattii—A superior variety, numerous clusters of flowers followed in the autumn by masses of coral berries. 1/6 to 2/6.

Aquifolium—Hardy evergreen, suitable for the coldest climate ; flowers yellow in spring. 2/- to 3/6.

Autumn Cheer—Pendulous, with reddish stems ; berries red. 2/6 to 3/6.

Coryi—Similar to Aggregata, highly recommended for autumn foliage. 1/6 to 3/6.

Darwinii—Evergreen shrub with dark shining foliage, rich orange flowers in spring. 1/6 to 5/-.

Fortunei—This variety is erect growing with large pinnate foliage, flowers yellow in autumn ; evergreen. 2/6.

Gagnepainii—Flowers bright yellow, long toothed leaves, graceful arching branches. 1/6.

Japonica (syn. Bealei)—Large-leaved variety ; grows to 4 feet, and bears yellow flowers and purple fruits. 2/- to 2/6.

Polyantha—Vigorous grower, producing coral-red berries. 1/6 to 5/-.

Sargentiana—A hardy evergreen shrub with large dark green leaves which turn bronze and scarlet in the autumn, sets large black fruit ; very attractive ; 6 feet. 2/6.

Stenophylla—Dark shiny leaves on long graceful shoots ; floriferous. 1/6.

Subcaulialata—Pretty foliage, stems deep red ; large coral berries. 5/-.

Thunbergii—A beautiful compact deciduous shrub either in spring or autumn, bears yellow flowers, scarlet berries, and the foliage turns a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. 2/-.

Thunbergii Atropurpurea—Exceptionally fine foliage, a rich bronzy-red tint, lasting from the spring until the autumn ; highly recommended for colour effects. 2/- to 7/6.

Vulgaris—Deciduous variety, flowers yellow, followed by orange-red berries ; very fine for decorations. 2/6 to 3/6.

Vulgaris Purpurea—Purple form of the common variety. 2/6 to 5/-.

Wilsonæ—A new variety of spreading habit, with needle-like spines, flowers yellow, followed by berries of a cream colour, which turn to scarlet in the autumn. 2/6 to 3/6.

Betula Alba (Silver Birch)—A very quick-growing tree in the cooler parts ; as the tree gets older the bark is quite white, and the tree of a weeping habit. 2/- to 7/6.

Atropurpurea—Purple-leaved Birch. 5/- to 10/6.

Pendula Youngi—The true Young's variety of Weeping Birch, a beautiful weeping tree; can be trained to grow fairly high by staking the leader. The young pendulous branches attain a great length. 21/- to 63/-.

Pyramidalis—Has the white bark of the common Silver Birch, but its habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, strictly pyramidal. 7/6.

Urticæfolia—Cut-leaved Birch. 7/6 to 10/6.

Biota Orientalis (Varieties)—The Chinese or Oriental Arbor Vitæ.

These plants are specially adapted for tubs, rockeries, or any kind of formal work, but require good drainage and plenty of water. The varieties are mostly very compact and dwarf in habit, and are, in our opinion, the most attractive of all the dwarf conifers. Most of them turn bronze in winter. 1/-.

Compacta—A dwarf conical compact variety, bright green. Grafted plants, 3/6.

Elegantissima—Bright golden foliage, upright habit; 4 feet. Grafted plants. 3/6.

Nana—Very dwarf and compact ; 2 feet. 1/-.

Nana Aurea—The best of all on account of its very dwarf habit and bright golden foliage. 3/6 to 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Birch, Silver (Betula Alba).

Boronia Elatior—A variety with rose-coloured flowers. 2/-.

Megastigma—The well-known brown and yellow, sweetly scented. 2/- to 2/6.

Megastigma Lutea—Strongly scented, greenish-yellow flowers. 1/6.

Brachyglottis Purpurea—A most beautiful form of the well-known tree ; leaves deep copper above, white underneath ; will stand salt winds ; highly recommended. 3/6.

Brachychiton—See Sterculia.

Brugmansia Knightii—Large double white trumpet-shaped flowers. 2/-.

Buddleia Colvillei—Himalayan species with beautiful large rose-coloured flowers, which only appear on unpruned mature specimens. 2/- to 2/6.

Salvifolia—A quick-growing evergreen, highly scented, pale lilac flowers in dense heads in winter ; hardy. 2/-.

Variabilis—Clear lilac spikes, rapid and strong grower. 2/- to 3/6.

Buxus Balearica—Yellow green. 2/6.

Sempervirens (Common Boxwood)—An ideal plant for small hedges. 5/- per doz.

Sempervirens Angustifolia—Narrow leaved, yellow-green. 7/6 per doz.

Sempervirens Argentea—A distinct silver variegated form, neat and compact habit, useful for small hedges or specimen plants. 2/6 to 3/6.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis—Tall, upright growing, with dark green leaves. 2/- to 5/-.

Trimmed various shapes. From 21/- each.

Callicarpa Giraldiana—Small deep-violet berries, remaining on the plant after the leaves have fallen. Very curious and decorative shrub. 3/6.

Purpurea—An erect-growing shrub 5 to 6 feet high, leaves narrowly lance shape, and of a purplish colour. 3/6.

Callistemon Lanceolatus (syn. Citrinus)—Evergreen native shrub with handsome crimson Bottle Brush-like flowers. Extremely hardy, will thrive in the most exposed situations. 2/-.

Callitris Robusta (The Murray Pine)—2/- to 2/6.

Calodendron Capensis—Beautiful large flowers in terminal panicles, pinkish-white and purple, conspicuous ; requires a warm position ; evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.

Calycanthus Præcox (Fringe Tree)—A deciduous shrub, flowering early in the spring ; very sweet scented. 2/-.

CAMELLIAS

One of the best-known winter-flowering, evergreen shrubs in cultivation ; grows freely in any fair garden soil, and requires very little attention after planting. We have a good collection of various colours to offer. 2/6 to 5/-, where not otherwise mentioned.

Angelo Cochii—Light pink, striped with red.

Arajiski—Fiery scarlet, double.

Aspasia—White, with spots of pink.

Bonomiana—Large pure white ; one of the best.

Chandlerii—Red, rosette centre, sometimes flecked white.

C. H. Hovey—Crimson scarlet.

Como—Single red, early flowering. 7/6.

Comte de Bourtourlin—Double red.

Coronation—Double pink.

Countess of Derby—White, with crimson spots.

Daikocuri—

Duchess de Berry—Pure double white.

Edward Billing—Double rose pink ; very fine.

Fanny Soucholu—Fine form, double ; almost white.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Camellias—*continued.*

Grandiflora (syn. White Czar)—Large semi-double white flower, with golden-yellow stamens. 7/6.

Great Eastern—Dark scarlet ; fine form ; recommended.

Guilfoyle's Helen—Pink, striped carmine, central petals bunc hed,the best striped variety.

Hassaku—

Henri Favre—Rosy salmon, petals loose, with stamens intermingled.

Hikarugenzi—

Isabella—Pure white, late flowering ; good form.

Joe Van—Flowers medium size, lilac rose, tree dwarf.

Ko-otome—Red.

Lady Bowen—White, pink stripes.

Lady Clare—Similar to The Czar, flower a little larger, and softer colour. 21/-.

Lady Parker—Fine rose ; cupped ; perfect shaped.

Lady Sinclair—Deep pink.

La Graciola—Delicate shade of carmine red, central petals bunched with yellow stamens intermingled ; quite strongly scented.

Latifolia—Strong grower of The Czar type. £2/2/- each.

Lavinia Maggi—White, blotched crimson.

Madame Pepin—Rose-neyron-red, veined deeper ; compact and medium size.

Mathoniana—Deep crimson ; very large ; one of the best.

Monzian—

Mrs. A. M. Hovey—Large deep rose pink, with white marbling throughout the bloom.

Mrs. H. Boyce—Soft shell pink, very fine.

Nishikigasane—

Optimus—Pink, striped and flaked carmine.

Otomeshbori—

Prince Frederick Wm.—Good pink.

Rachel—

Rafia—Carmine red.

Red Pressii (syn. Wrightii).

Red Waratah—Red, very double centre, very fine.

Reticulata—Beautiful Chinese species, flowers very large and deep rose in colour, petals beautifully wavy ; arranged in two rows around the golden stamens. £3/3/-.

Shell Pink—

Shiragika—

Shirobotan—Pure white, large double.

Single Pink—

Single Red—Bright red, with yellow stamens.

Single Rose—

Single White—Pure white, with yellow stamens.

Sodekakushi—Very large, pure white, semi-double.

The Czar—Large massive single carmine rose flowers with a cluster of golden stamens in centre. One of the best. Small plants, 10/6.

Tokyio—Semi-double, rich pink, with large golden stamens. 7/6.

Triumphans—Red, very prolific bloomer.

Tsurikogari—

Usuotome—Pink.

White Waratah—White, showing yellow centre.

Wrightii—Rich crimson, beautifully cupped.

Yoibijin—Shell pink, single large.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA—The Japanese winter-flowering Camellia, small foliage and single flowers, with yellow stamens. Very effective. 2/6 to 3/6.

Apple-blossom	**Madonotsuki**	**Rose Pink**
Double White	**Nomene**	**Santozaki**
Enid	**Onigoromo**	**Shell Pink**
Hatsunishiki	**Pink**	**Shinkokko**

Camphora Officinalis—A fine evergreen tree, suitable for hot districts. 1/6 to 2/-

Cantua Bicolor—Pendulous trumpet-shaped flowers, pale red and yellow, very effective, evergreen ; 6 feet. 2/-.

Dependens—Rose-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers hanging gracefully from all parts of the tree ; 4 to 5 feet. 2/.-

Carpinus Americanus (The American Hornbeam)—Colours fairly well in the autumn ; 20 feet. 2/- to 7/6.

Betulus (English Hornbeam)—A fine deciduous tree somewhat resembling the Common Beech. 7/6.

Cassia Candolleana—Quick-growing evergreen shrub, producing masses of bright golden-yellow flowers in autumn. 1/6.

Catalpa Duclouxii—Flowers large rosy pink. 7/6.

Syringifolia Atropurpurea—All young growths are of a striking shade of purple. 7/6.

Syringifolia Aurea—Large leaves, golden yellow. 7/6

Ceanothus Azureus Grandiflorus—Bunches of beautiful blue flowers produced in great profusion ; highly recommended for every garden ; hardy evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.

Divaricatus—Deep glossy foliage and pale blue flowers ; evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.

Edwardsii—A hybrid variety from Divaricatus and Veitchianus ; a vigorous grower of compact bushy habit, with bright blue flowers in spring. Highly recommended. 2/- to 2/6.

Gloire de Versailles—Flowers large clear blue, excellent variety, deciduous. 7/6.

Marie Simon—Similar type to Gloire de Versailles, except that the blooms are pink. A very fine variety, and well worth planting. 2/- to 5/-.

Veitchianus—Small glossy foliage, flowers deep rich blue ; 5 feet. 2/-.

Cedrus Atlantica (Silver Cedar)—Large tree of broad pyramidal shape, recommended for parks and large gardens ; 100 feet. 7/6.

Atlantica Aurea—The golden variety. 7/6 to 10/6.

Atlantica Glauca—A beautiful variety of the above with glaucous silvery leaves, and a much smaller grower. Highly recommended for a specimen tree. These plants are grafted from the true variety, and are guaranteed true to type ; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 10/6.

Deodara (Indian Cedar)—A very hardy tree of graceful appearance, and very popular with all tree lovers. Requires plenty of room to do well ; 80 to 100 feet. 2/- to 10/6.

Deodara Aurea—A golden variety of the Indian Cedar, much smaller than its parent, a beautiful tree. Grafted plants guaranteed true ; 40 to 50 feet. 7/6 to 10/6.

Celtis Occidentalis (American Nettle Tree)—A large, quick-growing tree similar in appearance to the Elm, with rich yellow autumn foliage. 1/6.

Ceratonia Siliqua—An evergreen tree of 15 feet, with deep-green foliage and small yellow flowers. 2/-.

Ceratopetalum Gummiferum (N.S.W. Christmas Bush)—Very fine flowering evergreen, requires pruning after flowering, and the plants must not suffer from drought. 2/-.

Ceratostigma Larpentae—An attractive little plant with a display of intense blue flowers ; 1 foot. 2/-.

Willmottiæ—A rare and beautiful shrub from China, which produces clusters of deep sky-blue flowers over a long season, and is an acquisition to the list of blue flowering plants ; hardy ; 3 to 4 feet. 1/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Cercis Canadensis—Flowers pale rose, leaves of somewhat glaucous hue, spreading habit. 2/-.

Siliquastrum—A small, hardy, deciduous tree with attractive pea-shaped rosy-red flowers clustered on the branches before the foliage appears. 2/6.

Chamæcerasus—See Lonicera, page 49.

Cestrum Aurantiacum—Deep orange-yellow flowers held erect in large panicles. 1/6.

Elegans—Bright red flowers produced in pendulous form during the spring; 10 feet. 2/-.

Choisya Ternata (Mexican Orange Flower)—A beautiful free-flowering evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with glossy foliage and clusters of white fragrant flowers in early spring. Will thrive in any soil or situation. 1/6 to 3/6.

Chorizema Cordata—Dwarf evergreen shrub, with small orange and yellow pea-shaped flowers in winter and early spring; will thrive in poor well-drained soil; 2 to 3 feet. 1/6.

Cistus Algarvensis—A dwarf spreading variety, flowers bright yellow with a deep chocolate eye, very suitable for the rockery; 2 feet. 1/6.

Cyprius—A handsome shrub of 5 feet, bearing poppy-like flowers of a silky white, with a maroon centre; flowers over a long period. 1/6.

Purpurea—Purple. 2/6.

Silver Pink—Produces large clusters of pale silvery pink flowers in spring and summer; a magnificent variety. 2/-.

Sunset—Bears large cerise pink flowers in the spring; very floriferous; 2 feet. 1/6.

Clerodendron Fragrans—Double white with red calyx, deliciously fragrant. Frost tender in cold districts. 1/6.

Clethra Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree)—A fine evergreen shrub producing clusters of white flowers similar to Lily of the Valley. 1/6 to 5/-.

Arborea flore pleno—Attractive full double flowers in pendulous racemes. 3/6.

Clianthus Puniceus—A spreading shrub with pendulous bright red flowers; very hardy. 1/6.

Coprosma Baueri Picturata—Glossy foliage blotched with yellow in the centre. 1/6.

Baueri Variegata—Hardy evergreen shrub with glossy foliage and margined with creamy white; will thrive anywhere, including near the sea coast; 4 to 5 feet. 1/6.

Cornus Florida—One of the North American species of Dogwood, very beautiful when in flower. 5/-.

Florida Rubra—The pink flowering Dogwood. 7/6.

Kousa—A hardy conspicuous flowering shrub, creamy white flowers, fine colouring in autumn. 5/- to 7/6.

Mas—A valuable early yellow flowering shrub, followed by bunches of bright red berries. 2/- to 3/6.

Officinalis—5/-.

Siberica Alba (The Siberian Dogwood Tree)—A hardy large-growing shrub. White flowers and red bark. 2/- to 2/6.

Corokia Cotoneaster—Small shrub, much interlaced and very hardy; red fruit; 6 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.

Corylus Avellana Purpurea—Purple-leaved Filbert. 2/-.

Corynocarpus Lævigata (New Zealand Karaka)—A rapid-growing tree with glossy green leaves and yellow berries; suitable for coastal planting; evergreen; 20 feet. 2/-.

Cotoneaster—A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing masses of red berries during the autumn and winter months.

Buxifolia—Semi-prostrate, with large purplish-red berries. 2/-.

Deilsiana—Best habit of all, upright. 1/6 to 3/6.

Deilsiana Elegans—Spreading variety, producing coral red berries. 1/6 to 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Cotoneaster—*continued.*

Franchetii—Spreading variety, silvery foliage. 1/6 to 3/6.

Frigida—A fast-growing evergreen, bearing large clusters of crimson berries; 15 to 20 feet. 2/-.

Horizontalis—A useful shrub for rock garden work with its flat fan-like spreading branches with glossy foliage and red berries, the foliage colouring in autumn. 2/- to 2/6.

Horizontalis Hodgensii—Dwarf variety with minute foliage and tiny berries, suitable for rock garden. 2/6.

Microphylla—Prostrate habit, suitable for rockeries; purplish red berries. 2/- to 2/6.

Pannosa—A variety with slender spreading branches, and neat silvery foliage, flowers white, followed by bright red berries 2/- to 3/6.

Rugosa Henryana—Chinese evergreen shrub, long leaves on pendulous branches, orange-crimson berries. 2/-.

Salicifolia—Slender weeping branches, glossy green foliage. 2/6.

Serotina—A distinct variety with attractive large silvery-greyish foliage, flowers white, followed by dark red berries; 6 to 8 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Simonsii—Branching shrub of 4 feet, with bright green foliage which colours beautifully in the autumn. Red berries. 2/- to 3/6.

Thymifolia—A neat, dwarf, prostrate bush with tiny glossy leaves, berries small bright red. Balled. 2/- to 2/6.

Wheeleri—A dwarf, semi-prostrate shrub of spreading habit, berries large purplish red. Balled. 2/-.

Cratægus Acutiloba—Large red fruit. 2/6 to 3/6.

Arnoldiana—A very attractive species with large cherry-like fruit. 2/- to 2/6.

Azarolus—Very attractive when in fruit, which is large orange yellow with a red blush, useful for jelly. 2/- to 2/6.

Canbyi—Wide spreading branches and long dark spreading fruit; 20 feet. 2/6.

Coccinea—Variety with white flowers, berries bright red, fine autumn foliage. 2/- to 2/6.

Cockspur—Berries red, beautiful autumn foliage. 2/- to 2/6.

Cordata—Flowers white, magnificent for autumn foliage. 2/- to 3/6.

Douglassi—Flowers white. 2/- to 2/6.

Durobrivensis—Very large flowers and bright red fruit. 2/6.

Ellwangeriana—Large crimson fruit, broad-leaved variety. 2/- to 2/6.

Horizontalis—This variety forms an umbrella-shaped head. Plants available on standards 7 to 8 feet high. 15/-.

Korolkow—Fine large leaf, fruit red. 2/- to 3/6.

Layi—A small-growing tree. 2/- to 2/6.

Mexicana—Fruit very large, yellow, like a crab apple; evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.

Oxyacantha Coccinea flore pleno—Flowers double crimson. 2/-.

Oxyacantha Multiplex—Double white. 2/- to 2/6.

Oxyacantha Punicea—Single scarlet, very pretty. 2/-.

Oxyacantha Rosea flore pleno—Double bright pink. 2/- to 2/6.

Persimilis—A distinct variety, with large foliage and brightly-coloured berries. 2/6.

Pyracantha Angustifolia—Long narrow leaves, which are silvery underneath; berries orange scarlet; 6 to 8 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.

Pyracantha Coccinea Lelandii—Evergreen, with slender pale green leaves, and produces clusters of brilliant fiery red berries; very good. 2/- to 2/6.

Pyracantha Crenulata—Evergreen shrub with white flowers followed by red berries which completely cover the branches. Very effective as a garden shrub; also makes a very fine hedge. 1/6 to 2/6.

Pyracantha Gibbsii—Leaves oval, scarlet fruits. 2/.-

Pyracantha Rogersiana Flava—A bushy variety with dentated foliage, berries golden yellow, colouring very early and remaining until late autumn; 5 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Cratægus—*continued.*

Smithiana—Semi-evergreen, in autumn the foliage assumes rich colouring, berries bright shining red. 2/6.

Splendens—This variety makes a very fine tree, and has beautiful autumn colouring ; earlier than any other variety. 2/- to 3/6.

Tanacetifolia Orientalis—A very pretty variety, with much divided leaves and abundance of large red fruit. 2/- to 2/6.

Crinodendron Hookerianum—Rare evergreen shrub, bears wax-like brilliant coral red flowers of a balloon shape about 1 inch diameter ; requires a cool position. 5/-.

Crotalaria Laburnifolia—A quick-growing evergreen shrub, bearing spikes of greenish-yellow blooms which resemble small birds suspended by their beaks from the stem. Does well in sunny position. 2/-.

Cryptomeria Japonica (Japanese Cedar)—A Japanese Conifer of large size, used much in that country for timber. Of much stiffer appearance than Elegans or Plumosa varieties, which are more popular ; 50 to 60 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.

Japonica Elegans—A beautiful tree with soft downy foliage which turns a browny red in winter. A very hardy and compact grower for the cool districts ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Japonica Elegans Compacta—A new dwarf compact form of the popular Cryptomeria Elegans. 3/6 to 7/6. Advanced plants from 10/-.

Japonica Elegans Gracilis—A new variety which is more compact than Elegans and retains its green colour through the winter. 3/6 to 5/-.

Japonica Plumosa—Very similar to Elegans, but yet quite distinct ; does not turn to deep red in colour in the winter, and the young foliage is more pendulous. All the Cryptomerias thrive best in moist, deep soil ; 20 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Japonica Nana—A dwarf form of the species. 5/-.

Cuphea Platycentra—A small evergreen shrub which bears almost continuously red flowers tipped black and white ; 2 feet. 1/6.

Cupressus Arizonica—One of the hardiest of all Cypresses, standing drought conditions well ; horizontal branches and glaucous foliage ; makes a very fine tree ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/- to 2/6

Lambertiana Horizontalis—Best tree for large hedges and breakwinds, and a rapid grower. True horizontal variety ; 40 to 50 feet. 2/6.

Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea—A golden variety of the Horizontal Cypress, makes a beautiful specimen tree, also suitable for avenues or hedges ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Lawsoniana (Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana)—A beautiful Conifer of graceful pyramidal shape, broad at the base and growing right to the ground. 2/- to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Allumi—A very erect pyramidal form with a very decided bluish colour all the year round. Suitable for formal work ; will be very popular when better known. 2/6 to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Argentea Compacta—A very dwarf-growing variety, with beautiful silvery-green foliage. 2/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Aurea—A very fine golden variety. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Aurea—(syn. Lutea) Golden Lawson's Cypress. A very fine golden variety. (Limited stock for 1938.) 5/- to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Aurea Nova—A golden variegated variety. 3/6 to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Blue Jacket—One of the best ornamental Conifers ; foliage distinct glaucous blue ; 12 to 15 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Compacta Cœrulea—A compact variety with beautiful blue foliage. 5/-.

Lawsoniana Fletcherii—A dwarf Conifer, slowly forming a perfect glaucous blue feathery pyramid ; about 4 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Forsteckiana—Dwarf globular form of Juniper-like appearance. 7/6.

Lawsoniana Fraseri—Very similar to Allumi in colour and habit, but narrower at the base. 2/6 to 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Cupressus—*continued.*

Lawsoniana Glauca Veitchii—Fine symmetrical form, erect, and well balanced ; foliage glaucous blue. Good specimen type. 3/6 to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Golden Spangle—A very graceful upright growing tree, with weeping branches of a delightful golden colour. 10/6.

Lawsoniana Olbrickii—Very attractive variety with beautiful pale green foliage. In habit it resembles a large Biota, being globular in growth. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Pis. Filifera Aurea—Another dwarf Conifer, suitable for rockery. 7/6.

Lawsoniana Pottenii—An outstanding variety of compact pyramidal habit, with very fine foliage of soft silvery green. 5/-.

Lawsoniana Pyramidalis Alba—Very fine pyramidal habit, with dense foliage of a silvery shade. 7/6.

Lawsoniana Pyramidalis Keesen—A very light coloured variety, neither white nor golden, a good contrast planted against dark green. 2/6 to 12/6.

Lawsoniana Robusta Glauca—5/-.

Lawsoniana Rosenthali—Erect pyramidal form, with light green foliage suitable for formal work. 2/6 to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Silver Queen—Colour of foliage, silvery-grey green ; free growing. 3/6 to 7/6.

Lawsoniana Stewartii—Young shoots bright yellow; distinct and pretty. 7/6.

Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop—Nice blue foliage, darker than Stricta Cœrulea. 2/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Versicolor—A curious but attractive golden variety ; showing its colour best in the winter months. Spreading habit. 2/6 to 5/-.

Lawsoniana Youngii—Distinct, dark green form of loosely pyramidal habit. 5/-.

Lawsoniana Youngii Aurea—Similar to the above with golden tips. 7/6 to 10/6.

Lusitanica (The Portugal Cypress)—Upright pyramidal habit, glaucous green foliage. 2/-.

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)—Larger and more upright grower than Horizontalis, not so dependable for hedges, but makes a very fine shelter tree of large size ; 60 feet. 9d. to 1/6.

Macrocarpa Aurea (syn. Brunniana Aurea)—One of the best of the golden varieties, with deep golden feathery foliage ; recommended for lawn specimens, also makes an attractive hedge. 2/6 to 5/-.

Sempervirens Stricta (Italian or Roman Cypress)—A tall columnar tree, grows to about 40 feet. 2/6 to 7/6. Larger plants, 1/6 per foot.

Torulosa—Fine tree for hedges, also suitable for breakwinds. Does well near the coast ; 40 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Cyathodes Acerosa (Tasmanian Pink Berry)—A dwarf-growing shrub of heath-like growth, covered in winter with bright rose berries. 1/6.

Cydonia (Japanese Quince). 2/- to 2/6.

Apricot—Rich orange-scarlet flowers.
Atrococcinea—Vermilion red.
Aurora—Large salmon red.
Boule de Feu—Peach red.
Candidissima—Pink and white.
Cardinalis—Deep scarlet.
Coquelicot—Bright orange red, very floriferous.
Falconnet Charlet—Semi-double rose.
Macrocarpa—Bright vermilion.
Maulei—Copper red, very floriferous.
Moerloosii—Rosy white and carmine.
Nivea Extus Coccinea—White and rose.
Rubra Grandiflora—Pomegranate red.
Sanguinea Plena — Semi-double, geranium red.
Umbilicata—Bright rose.
Vermilion—Very brilliant red, superb.
Winter Cheer—Bright orange scarlet, dwarf.

Cytisus Proliferus (Tree Lucerne)—A quick-growing hedge plant. 1/- each ; 8/- per doz.

Dabœcia Polyfolia Alba—Beautiful Irish heath, producing masses of pure white hanging bell-shaped flowers, lasting for a long period ; requires good soil in a moist, cool situation. 1/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Dacrydium Cupressinum (The N.Z. Rimu Pine)—A tall, graceful tree, with pale-green drooping branches ; requires a cool, moist situation ; 25 feet ; very fine. 3/6 to 5/-.

Franklinii (The Huon Pine)—A distinct Conifer of 20 feet, with attractive weeping branchlets ; suitable for cool moist districts only. 5/-.

Daphne—The best-known variety with deep pink flowers, deliciously fragrant. 2/6 to 3/6.

Desfontainea Spinosa—A rare shrub with holly-like foliage which bears conspicuous red and orange tubular flowers from summer to late autumn ; 3 feet. 3/6.

Deutzia Crenata Magnifica—Bears a profusion of snow-white flowers. 2/- to 2/6.

Gracilis Carmina—An attractive pink-flowered variety of the old favourite. 2/-.

Gracilis Rosea—Ornamental small growing shrub of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers, pearly rose, fading to pink, flushed white. 2/-.

Dielytra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—A perennial plant bearing pendulous heart-shaped flowers, deep pink and white. 1/6 to 2/-.

Diosma Alba—A neat evergreen Erica-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers ; can be trimmed ; 3 feet. 2/-.

Pulchrum—One of the best dwarf winter-flowering shrubs, flowers small, bright mauve pink ; 3 feet. 2/-.

Diplacus Glutinosus—Flowers salmon, very attractive, semi-climbing ; 3 feet. 1/6.

Mrs. A. Scholes—Hardy dwarf shrub of about 3 feet, flowers deep crimson. 1/6.

Disanthus Cercidifolia—Crimson flowers in autumn, similar to the Witch Hazel. Beautiful autumn foliage changing to a riot of claret red and orange. Requires a moist position. 7/6.

Drimys Colorata—A small-growing shrub with very vividly-coloured leaves, prefers shade ; 10 feet. 2/-.

Duranta Plumieri—Hardy evergreen shrub, 4 to 6 feet ; flowers over a long period, and produces yellow berries in the autumn. They thrive in any warm, sunny situation ; flowers deep blue. 1/6.

Dysoxylum Spectabile—A large round-headed tree with very fine foliage and creamy-white flowers, often found growing out from the trunk of the tree ; when young prefers shade ; 20 feet. 3/6.

Eleagnus Aurea Marginata—A fine evergreen variegated shrub, free growing. Can be trimmed to any form. 1/6.

Golden Variegata—A Japanese variety with large golden variegated leaves. 1/6.

Japonica—A fine ornamental evergreen shrub with glossy foliage. Popular hedge plant. 2/-.

Elm (Ulmus)—The finest tree of all for street or avenue planting ; requires deep, heavy soil to do well. These are now worked on the Montana stock to overcome the difficulty of suckering.

Canadian—A good street tree, of rapid growth. 2/- to 2/6.

Campestris (English)—One of the best, rather slow growing at first, but will ultimately grow larger than any other sort. 2/ -to 2/6.

Chichester—Large, broad leaved, upright growth. 2/6 to 3/6.

Horizontalis—On tall stems. 21/-.

Huntingdon—A good growing variety, and first-class for street planting. 2/- to 2/6.

Louis Van Houtte—This is the finest of all the Golden Elms, large leaf, and of a clear golden colour. 2/6 to 3/6.

Montana Dovei—A first-class novelty, large leaved, strong grower, and good habit. 3/6.

Picturata—With very pretty large variegated foliage ; a good specimen tree. 2/6 to 3/6.

Turkestanica—A distinct variety with smallish leaves, compact grower. 3/6 to 5/-.

Umbraculifera—A compact-growing tree, and quite distinct from any other Elm. 3/6 to 5/-.

Weeping—Strong trees on tall stems. 21/- to 63/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Enkianthus Campanulatus—Very effective, with greenish white tinged with red, waxy, bell-shaped flowers in early spring, orange-yellow foliage in autumn. 7/6.

Japonica—Fine for lawn, white pendulous flowers, leaves turn red in autumn. 7/6.

Entelea Arborescens—A rapid-growing plant with large mulberry-like foliage and bunches of white flowers ; 10 feet. 2/6.

Epacris Longiflora (Long Flowered)—Crimson flowers tipped with white. 5/-.

Erica (The Heath)—Very hardy dwarf, bushy shrub of great beauty when in flower, thriving in almost any poor soil ; they do not like manure or much lime, decayed leaves are useful ; this helps to hold the moisture. 1/6 to 2/-.

Andromedæflora—Pink Andromeda-like flowers.

Autumnalis—Small deep rose-pink flowers produced in dense masses in autumn.

Baccans—Medium-sized deep rose-pink bell-like flowers in spring.

Charsleyana—Blush, constant bloomer.

Cruenta—Orange red, very hardy, tall grower.

Dawn—Rosy purple, large hanging bells.

Linnæoides—Deep rose, very effective.

Mediterranea—Purple flowers.

Multiflora Daviesii—White, slightly tinted mauve pink, graceful, early and free flowering.

Peria—Rose pink, blooming in clusters.

Persoluta Rubra—Free flowering with small purplish-rose balls.

Ventricosa—Dwarf growing, compact habit, clusters of tubular waxy-pink flowers.

Vulgaris—Purple Scotch heather.

Vulgaris Alporti—Deep crimson.

Vulgaris Purpurea—The Scotch Heather ; purple.

Wilmoreana—Pink and white ; fine hardy variety.

Eriostemon Myoporoides (syn. Nerifolium)—Hardy dwarf shrub of 2 to 4 feet, covered in spring with pale pink star-shaped flowers ; will thrive in any open situation ; very free flowering 2/-.

Erythrina Compacta—Compact, dwarf, free flowering. 1/6.

Escallonia Fretheyii—Flowers a good pink, produced over a long season, and makes a nice shrub. Good for cut flowers, also a good hedge plant. 2/- to 2/6.

Macrantha—Flowers bright red, useful as a hedge plant 2/-

Montevidensis—Flowers white, shaded with pink. 1/6.

Rosea—Flowers coral pink, very hardy. 2/6.

Rubra—Flowers red, blooming from January to March, very handsome and free flowering, foliage rather attractive. 2/6.

Eucalyptus Botryoides (Bastard Mahogany)—1/- each ; 50/- per 100

Calophylla Rosea (Pink Flowering Gum)—1/6.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)—1/6.

Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—1/- each ; 50/- per 100.

Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum)—1/6.

Globulus (Blue Gum)—Very large-growing tree with attractive blue foliage when young ; flowers white ; suitable for damp, low-lying situations. 1/-.

Leucoxylon Rosea—A variety much prized for the beauty of its flowers, which vary in shades of pink ; 30 feet. 1/6.

Stricklandii—Stricta-erect. 1/6.

Torquata—Rich orange-scarlet flowers ; one of the best. 1/6.

Eugenia Cyanocarpa—A fine tree producing masses of blue berries ; 20 feet. 2/-.

Floribunda—Beautiful pale mauve-white berries, produced in great profusion; hardy plant. E. 2/- to 3/6.

Smithii (syn. Kingiana)—Lillypilly Tree. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. Can be trimmed, and makes a fine hedge from 6 to 8 feet. As a tree will grow 12 to 15 feet. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Eugenia—*continued.*

Ugni—A pretty flowering evergreen shrub, bearing small red, sweet flavoured fruit. 2/-.

Ventenatii (Weeping Lillypilly)—Tall growing, graceful foliage and habit, berries white. 2/-.

Euonymus Alatus—Ornamental shrub with corky winged bark, very fine autumn foliage, the leaves turning a clear vivid crimson ; 8 feet. 2/6.

Europeus—A hardy deciduous shrub much valued for its orange-pink berries, which are displayed in winter. 2/- to 3/6.

Japonicus (Common Green)—Broad, round, dark green leaves ; 8 to 12 feet. Balled. 1/6.

Japonicus Aureus—Broad rounded leaves with golden variegation, green in centre of leaf ; 8 feet. Balled. 2/- to 2/6.

Japonicus Latifolius Albo-Variegatus—Broad-leaved silver leaves heavily variegated white ; 8 feet. Balled. 2/- to 3/6.

Japonicus Ovatus Aureus—Leaves ovate with golden variegation in the centre ; 4 feet. Balled. 2/- to 3/6.

Exochorda Grandiflora (syn. Spirea Grandiflora)—Hardy deciduous shrub, producing snow-white flowers in the early spring. A beautiful shrub for any garden ; 5 to 6 feet. 2/-.

Fagus Sylvatica (Beech, Common)—A splendid tree for cool districts good for specimens or avenue planting. 1/6.

Sylvatica Cuprea (Purpurea)—The true Copper Beech. Large plants, £2/2/-.

Sylvatica Purpurea—Grown from seed, foliage purple colour. 1/6.

Sylvatica Purpurea Grafted—This variety is much darker, almost black ; very fine. 5/- to 15/-.

Sylvatica Tricolor—This variety has purple leaves, margined with white, rose, and crimson. 7/6.

Felicia Angustifolia—A small hardy shrub covered in early spring with small purple Daisy-like flowers. 1/6.

Ficus Stipulata—Creeps like Ivy, suitable for covering walls of any description ; very hardy. 1/6.

Fokienia Hodginsii—A rare and remarkable species from E. China. 10/6.

Forsythia Fortunei—A pretty dwarf-growing shrub, free flowering. 2/- to 2/6.

Fortunei Variegata Aurea (Golden Bell Shrub)—Long arching sprays of golden foliage, flowering freely in spring, with bright golden bells. 2/6.

Intermedia Spectabilis—Flowers large rich golden yellow, freely produced, very effective as a specimen ; 8 feet. 2/-.

Intermedia Vittelina—A dwarf-growing deciduous shrub, a new variety. We consider this the best of all Forsythias, being upright in habit, about 4 feet, and thickly covered with yellow flowers all over the branches before the leaves appear. 2/-.

Viridissima—Flowers yellow, attractive bell shaped, opening early in the spring. 2/- to 2/6.

Fraxinus Americana (Alba)—A tall-growing tree with beautiful dark-green foliage. 2/- to 2/6.

Argentea Variegata—Silver variegated leaves, good grower. 3/6.

Excelsior (English Ash)—Does well in cool parts of Australia. 2/6 to 3/6.

Excelsior Aurea (The Golden Ash)—Beautiful golden foliage. 2/- to 3/6.

Excelsior Aurea Weeping—The weeping Golden Ash on standards ; 6 to 10 feet. From 21/-.

Excelsior Weeping (The Weeping Green Ash)—On standards 6 to 10 feet. From 21/-.

Ornus (Manna Ash)—Greenish white ; makes a very handsome tree. 3/6.

Oxycarpa—Narrow leaved, greenish yellow ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Raywoodii (The Claret Ash)—One of the finest novelties of recent years, the leaves becoming bright claret in the early autumn, retaining its wonderful foliage for nearly two months. 2/6 to 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Fuchsia Excorticata—A fine tree with red flowers, and later bearing red berries. 3/6.

Gracilis Variegata—Most attractive dwarf variety with its small green leaves, heavily margined with white. 1/6.

Procumbens (Kirkii)—The Trailing Fuchsia. Fine for rockeries, window boxes, or hanging-baskets, covered in winter with scarlet berries. 1/6.

Gardenia Florida—Sweetly perfumed double variety, much in demand for floral work, requires a warm, sheltered position ; 3 feet. 3/6.

Gigantea—Enormous double flowers, very fragrant, fine evergreen. 5/-.

Garrya Elliptica—A hardy conspicuous evergreen shrub, producing in winter long pendulous pale-green catkins. 2/6.

Genista Andreana—Flowers beautiful crimson and yellow, very effective. 1/- to 1/6.

Andreanus Aureus—Large creamy flowers. 1/- to 1/6.

Andreanus Smithii—Most distinct and beautiful with crimson keel and gold standards, and coppery reverse ; very attractive. 1/6.

Burkwoodii—Of upright habit with deep green foliage ; the flowers are brilliant Venetian red, with a gleam of gold ; 5 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.

C. E. Pearson—Bright red buds, changing to pink as the flowers open. 1/6 to 2/6.

Cornish Cream—Creamy white, with yellow centre. 1/- to 2/-.

Diana—A beautiful combination of golden yellow and ivory shades. 2/6.

Donard's Seedling—Beautiful variety, vigorous and upright, colour garnet and yellow. 1/- to 2/-.

Dorothy Walpole—A vigorous and free-flowering variety of unusual merit. The flowers are of a rich crimson colour and velvety appearance ; 5 feet. 2/6.

Dragon Fly—Rich crimson and yellowish bronze 2/-.

Fairy Queen—2/6

Firefly—Grenat yellow, towards edges yellow. 2/-.

Fragrans—Yellow. 1/-.

Lady Moore—Pale pink with maroon centre. 2/6.

Lilac Time—Vigorous and dense growing shrub, covered with flowers of lilac pink in early spring ; highly recommended. 1/- to 1/6.

Lord Lambourne—Produces masses of scarlet crimson and pale cream flowers, making one of the most handsome bicolour varieties. 1/6 to 2/6.

Marie Burkwood—Flowers large, yellow, flushed with dull rose, winged petals rich crimson, lined with gold. 2/6.

Monosperma Pendula—Handsome weeping branches covered with tiny white flowers in spring ; 6 feet. 1/6.

Præcox—Creamy white, short growing. 1/- to 2/-.

Gentiana Acaulis (The Gentian)—Hardy plant for the rock garden, flowers trumpets of richest blue, almost stemless. 1/- to 1/6.

Geraldton Wax Plant (Chamælaucium)—Winter-flowering evergreen shrub, waxy myrtle-like flowers of a delicate pale blush pink, thrives best in dry uncultivated soil ; 6 feet. 2/6.

Ginkgo Biloba (syn. Salisburia Adiantifolia)—The Maidenhair Tree. 2/- to 2/6.

Gleditschia Triacanthos—A free-growing tree with white flowers, followed by quantities of large beans useful for fodder, evergreen. 2/-.

Goldfussia Anisophylla (Strobilanthes)—Flowers lavender, funnel-shaped, deep metallic foliage ; protect from heavy frosts ; 3 feet. 1/6.

Goodia Lotifolia—Fast-growing shrub with clover-like foliage, and masses of yellow and brown flowers in spring ; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6.

Gooseberry Flowering—2/-.

Grevillea Alpina Dallachiana—Flowers dull red shade ; 3 to 4 feet. 1/6.

Oleoides—Upright growth with stiff olive-like leaves, flowers crimson ; 4 feet. 2/-.

Oleoides Dimorpha—Flowers deep crimson, produced along the stems throughout autumn and winter ; probably one of the best ; 4 feet. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued

Grevillea—*continued.*

Robusta (Silky Oak)—Handsome ornamental foliage, flowers orange in the early spring. 2/-.

Rosmarinifolia—Silvery-green foliage, somewhat like Rosemary, flowers rosy pink ; 4 feet. 1/6.

Thelemanniana (Spider Net Bush)—Attractive deep red and yellow flowers, close, finely-cut leaves ; 4 feet. 2/-.

Williamsii—A seedling of Grevillea Dallachiana, taller habit than its parent. 1/6.

Griselinia Littoralis—A splendid hardy evergreen tree of olive-like appearance, with its pale green roundish leaves. 2/-.

Littoralis Variegata—An extremely hardy variegated shrub ; good foliage ; excellent for hedge plants. 2/-.

Guava (Psidium Cattleyanum)—Evergreen shrub bearing purple fruit which makes an excellent jelly ; extra strong plants.

Purple—2/-.

Yellow—Similar to the above in growth, with yellow fruit. 2/-.

Hakea Laurina (syn. Eucalyptoides)—A handsome small evergreen tree, producing scarlet flowers during winter. 1/6.

Hardenbergia Comptoniana—A rapid-growing twiner with dark blue pea-shaped flowers, produced in late autumn ; attractive foliage ; hardy. 1/6.

Lindleyana (Native Sarsaparilla)—Quick-growing free-flowering evergreen climber, glossy dark green foliage, covered in spring with sprays of deep blue flowers. 1/6.

Hawthorn—See Cratægus, page 38.

Heliotropium President Garfield—Evergreen, flowers light mauve. Dwarf, soft-wooded shrub, very sweetly scented, sometimes called "Cherry Pie." 1/6.

Hibiscus—The Syriacus or deciduous variety, hardy plants that are suitable for all climates, and flower in midsummer when flowering shrubs are scarce.

Cœlestis—Single azure blue, very fine, and one of the finest flowering shrubs obtainable. 1/6.

Rubis—Large single, deep red. 2/-.

Hoheria Populnea—One of our most beautiful Lacebarks, with white flowers and fine foliage ; quick growing ; 15 feet. 2/-.

Populnea Variegata—Novelty, beautiful variegated foliage ; a great acquisition ; plant in sun ; 10 feet. 3/6.

Holly, Angustifolia Marginata Aurea—Leaves gold edged. 2/6.

English (Ilex Aquifolia)—2/6.

English—Variegated sorts. 2/6 to 5/-.

English—Yellow berry variety. 2/6 to 5/-.

Ferox—The "Hedgehog Holly." 2/6 to 5/-.

Golden Milkmaid—Centre of leaves golden. 2/6 to 5/-.

Golden Variegated—Edge of leaves golden. 2/6 to 5/-.

Japonica—2/6.

Lævigata Polycarpa—Bears heavy crops of large red berries ; recommended for cutting. 2/6.

Myrtifolia Foliis Marginata—Leaves margined pale yellow. 2/6.

Nigricans Marginata Aurea—Leaves margined golden. 2/6.

Silver Milkmaid—Centre of leaves white. 2/6 to 3/6.

Silver Variegated—Edge of leaves white. 3/6 to 5/-.

Variegated Hedgehog—Has thorns on face of leaf as well as around the edge. 2/6 to 3/6.

Watereri Variegata—Very compact, leaves not so prickly, margined silver. 2/6.

Horse Chestnut (Æsculus Hippocastanum).

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

HYDRANGEAS

The colour in Hydrangeas is a problem and cannot be guaranteed ; while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink or blue according to the soil in which they grow. To obtain the blue colour the soil must be in an acid condition and contain iron in sufficient quantity, which may be added in the form of sulphate of iron. The pink varieties require lime in the soil. Our soil naturally contains sufficient iron to produce wonderful blue colouring, and we can supply plants in tins or oak barrels in which the blue colours will remain. Prices, 1 foot plants in 5-inch pots, 1/6 ; 1 foot to 2 feet plants, out of ground, 2/6 to 3/6. Extra large plants in tubs, 20/-.

Arborescens Grandiflora Alba.
Baby Bimbinette.
Deep Pink.
Dentelle.
Domotoi.
F. H. Mathes.
Germaine Moulliere
Gertrude Glahn.
Gloriosa.
Goliath.
Heiderosal.
Hortensis Aigaku.
Krimheld.
La Lorraine.
La Marne.
Lanceiot
Mad. A. Riverain.
Madam Chantaud.
Madam M. Hamard.
Mad. P. de Vilmorin
Madam Raoult.
Madam Truffant.
Marechal Foch.
Matador.
My Ideal.
Neidersachen.
Paniculata Grandiflora.
Parsival.
Queen Alexandra.
Rubis
Satinette.
Triumph.
Variegated.
Yvonne Cayeux.

Hypericum Chinense—A most beautiful Chinese species, flowers golden yellow, with numerous long stamens. 1/6.

Moserianum Tricolor—Beautifully variegated pink, white, and green foliage, dwarf evergreen ; 1 foot. 1/6.

Patulum Henryi—A very hardy evergreen dwarf shrub producing attractive yellow flowers in the summer. 2/-.

Idesia Polycarpa (The Wonder Tree)—The most beautiful free-growing berry-bearing ornamental tree. In appearance it resembles the Tilia, but the leaves are larger and it is faster in growth. The foliage is splendid in summer, and flowers of greenish colour are followed by masses of bright red berries, which are not relished by the birds, and last for a long period, retaining their colour even when picked. A fine hardy tree for lawns, gardens, avenues, parks, and street planting ; 15 feet. Price : 2/6 to 3/6.

Iochroma Fuchsioides—Evergreen, orange scarlet flowers, rapid grower ; 4 feet. 2/6.

Jacaranda Mimosæfolia—A semi-deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive foliage, covered in summer with large bunches of light purple flowers, very showy. Requires protection from the frost while young. 1/6 to 2/6.

Jasminum Grandiflorum—Hardy evergreen climber, lightly tinted white flowers ; very fragrant. 1/6.

Primulinum—Hardy evergreen climber with large semi-double flowers in winter and early spring. 1/6.

Rock.—A small species of the Jasmine. 1/6.

Juniper Bermudiana (The Bermuda Cedar)—A dense small tree of pyramidal habit, foliage bluish green, very ornamental ; 30 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Communis (The "Common Juniper")—A shrub or small tree, hardy. 5/-.

Communis Aurea—Leaves tinted golden yellow. 10/6.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—A slow-growing, very compact variety. 2/6 to 7/6.

Japonica Aurea (The Golden Japanese Juniper)—Very dwarf and compact. 7/6.

Prostrata—A prostrate form of Juniper suitable for planting on banks and rockeries. 3/6.

Squamata Meyeri—An extremely beautiful glaucous-blue shrub. 7/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Juniper—*continued.*

Virginiana—A tall-growing tree, pyramidal when young, becoming round topped with age. 3/6.

Virginiana Cannartii—A compact pyramidal form, freely producing its grape-like fruits. 7/6.

Virginiana Pendula—An attractive tall-growing variety with pendulous branches. 3/6.

Justicia Rosea—Quick-growing plant producing beautiful heads of rose-pink flowers. 2/6.

Kalmia Angustifolia Glauca—Another dwarf variety which becomes studded with beautiful purplish-rose flowers ; 2 feet. 3/6.

Angustifolia Nana—Flowers similar to Rubra, plants very dwarf, most suitable for rockery. Rare. 7/6.

Angustifolia Rubra—Dwarf species, covered with deep rosy-red flowers in the late spring ; 3 feet. 3/6.

Latifolia—One of the most attractive of all evergreen flowering shrubs, producing dense masses of uncommon shell-like pink flowers, and glossy leaves. Requires similar soil to the Rhododendron. 3/6 to 10/6.

Kerria Japonicus flore pleno—Hardy deciduous shrub with bright double yellow flowers. 1/6 to 2/-.

Kniphofia (Red Hot Poker)—Will grow in any sunny position ; allow ample room for them to develop into clumps. 1/6.

Koelreuteria Paniculata—A hardy tree with beautiful foliage, colouring well before falling in the autumn, bears yellow flowers. 2/6.

Kolkwitzia Amabilis—Very hardy Chinese shrub, graceful in habit and very beautiful Weigela-like flowers, pink with a yellow throat ; 5 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Laburnum (Cytisus Laburnum)—A well-known yellow flowering tree, of free growth. 1/6 to 2/-.

Adamii—Flowers yellow, suffused with purple. 2/6 to 3/6.

Semperflorens—Autumn flowering. 5/-.

Vossii—The best of the Laburnums, producing in spring pendulous racemes of rich soft yellow flowers measuring up to 18 inches long. 2/6 to 3/6.

Vulgaris Foliis Aurea—Has bright yellow foliage throughout the summer ; yellow flowers similar to the common variety. 2/6.

Lagerstrœmia Eavesii—Clear mauve, very large flowers ; 5 feet. 2/6.

Rubra—Flowers soft red ; 10 feet. 2/6.

Laburnaria Patersoni (syn. Fugosia)—A quick-growing tree, producing pink flowers ; suitable for coastal localities ; 20 to 30 feet. 2/-.

Lantana—A very hardy dwarf shrub, producing quantities of bright coloured flowers almost throughout the year. 1/6.

Diadem—Delicate pink and cream.

Drap d'Or—Rich golden yellow.

Goliath—Orange and red.

Magenta Queen—Rich magenta and orange.

Minnie Basil—Lilac and white.

Sellowiana—Light purple, dwarf trailing variety.

Larix Europea—A deciduous Conifer, requires damp situation. 2/- to 3/6.

Lasiandra Edwardsii—A new free-blooming variety, hybrid between Macrantha and Grandiflora. Colour rich royal purple. 2/-.

Edwardsii Robusta—A dwarf variety of great beauty, producing flowers as large as Grandiflora, and as freely as Macrantha. Hardier and more vigorous than Grandiflora, and flowering freely through the winter months. 2/-.

Fontainesiana—Semi-trailing species with purple flowers about 2 inches in diameter. 2/-.

Gloria—New variety, early, and large flowering. 2/-.

Grandiflora—A beautiful variety with large rich deep purple flowers. 2/-.

Macrantha—Large rich purple flowers. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Lathyrus Pubescens (Perennial Pea)—Very hardy and free flowering, fine for cutting, flowers clear blue. 2/-.

Laurel Laurocerasus (Common English Laurel)—Useful for large hedges in a cool, moist climate. 1/6 to 2/6.

Laurus Lusitanica (The Portugal Laurel)—Handsome shrub with deep green foliage, white flowers. Can be trimmed to any form desired ; 10 to 12 feet. 1/6.

Lavender Bosisto—Stronger grower and longer flower spikes than Vera; makes a strong border. 1/3.

Vera—The true English garden Lavender, fairly dwarf, and very fragrant. 1/-.

Leonotis Leonurus—A very hardy dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers. 1/6.

Leptospermum Alba fl. pl.—A double white form of the native Tea-tree, hardy. 1/6.

Nichollsii—The Crimson Tea-tree, a beautiful bronzy foliage in spring covered with crimson flowers ; 4 feet. 1/6.

Nichollsii Magnifica—The flowers are much larger than Nichollsii. 2/-.

Sandersii—A new hybrid bearing large single pink flowers, with deeper centre. 1/6.

Scoparium Roseum flore pleno—Double pink flowers ; very attractive. 1/6.

Leucadendron Argenteum (Silver Tree)—Very handsome evergreen tree with soft, silvery foliage which is most effective all the year. 2/6.

Leycesteria Formosa—Strong-growing shrub, producing bunches of honeysuckle-like flowers in spring, purple and white, evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.

Libocedrus Bidwillii (N.Z. Cedar)—A slow-growing tree of handsome appearance. 5/- to 10/6.

Doniana—A beautiful and rare form of the New Zealand Cypress ; native to North Auckland ; 20 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Ligustrum (The Privet).

Ionandrum—Very interesting new shrub of regular form and very dwarf and compact habit. Leaves small, nearly round, evergreen, shining, very dense. A good plant for small tubs and rockeries. 1/6. Can also supply bushes trimmed to shape. 2/6 to 5/-. Hedge plants, 30/- per 100.

Japonicum—Broad-leaved variety, very suitable for specimens or tub plants. 1/- to 5/-.

Japonicum Tricolor—Golden variegated leaves edged with pink. 2/6.

Ovalifolium Aureum Elegantissima—The beautiful Japanese Golden Variegated Privet, suitable for specimens or hedges. 5/- per doz. ; 30/- per 100. Specimen bushes from 1/6.

Pubescens—The small-leaf Privet, mostly used for hedges. 1/-. Trimmed, 3/6.

Sinense Argenteum Variegatum—A small-leaved variety with silver and pale green foliage ; 5 to 6 feet. 2/-.

Vulgaris (Evergreen)—The well-known hedge plant. 15/- per 100.

Vulgaris Golden—The common golden, a very ornamental hedge plant. 30/- per 100.

LILACS (Syringa)

The Lilacs are hardy, deciduous plants, and are noted for their attractive flowers of various colours produced in the spring. They like deep rich soils, and are specially suitable for mountainous districts. 2/- to 2/6.

Abel Carriere—Dark blue.

Belle de Nancy—Satined pink.

Buffon—Rosy mauve, single.

Chas. Sargent—Blue mauve, double.

Chas. X—Blackish violaceous red.

Condorcet—Double, ash blue, semi-double.

Congo—Large deep purplish red ; single.

Dame Blanch—Double white.

Dr. Masters—Lilaceous, double.

Edith Cavell—White.

Fertile de Poitou—Dark purple, single, large pip.

Georges Bellair—Light vinous red. Colour similar to Dr. Masters, single.

Jacques Callot—Violaceous red.

A FINE DISPLAY OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS BY C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.
Garden Week at Wirth's Park, 1937

Portion of a block containing Lombardy Poplars

Fraxinus Excelsior (English Ash)

Paulownia Imperialis

Spreading Spanish Chestnut

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Lilacs—*continued.*

Jan van Tol—Pure white ; single.

Katherine Havemeyer—Lilac, tinted mauve ; double.

Leon Gambetta—Lilac rose.

Madam Lemoine—Pure white.

Marceau—Dark violet, single, large pip.

Michel Buchner—Double rose lilac.

Mirabeau—Deep mauve, early, single, large pip.

Miss Ellen Willmott—Snow white, double.

Negro—Dark purple.

Othello—Purplish red.

Paul Dischance—

Persica (Persian Lilac)—Pale blue.

President Grevy—Double blue.

Reaumur—Dark carmine.

Ruhn von Horstenstein—

Souv. de Louis Spath—Blackish red, single.

Toussaint Louverture—Dark crimson.

Walduck Rousseau—Light rose.

Wilsonii—Strong growth, producing pale pink flowers in spring, very distinct.

Woolfii—Single lilac. 2/6 to 3/6.

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis)—Well known, flowers deliciously fragrant, requires shaded position and good rich soil. Well-rooted clumps, 3/6. Roots, 2/6 per doz.

Liquidambar Styraciflua—A fine foliage tree, similar to a Maple in foliage, and changing to a beautiful yellow and crimson colour in the autumn. 2/6 to 5/-.

Liriodendron Tulipifera—The Tulip Tree grows well in the cooler parts of Australia ; a fine foliage and flowering tree. 2/- to 7/6.

Tulipifera Aureo-marginatum—Similar to the Tulip Tree with its foliage of beautiful golden variegation, the flowers, formed like tulips, are of a greenish-yellow colour, marked with orange at the base. A handsome deciduous tree, rare. 7/6 to 10/6.

Lithospermum Prostratum—Forms a dense mass covered with bright blue flowers, an ideal plant for covering banks or rockery work ; dislikes lime. 1/- to 1/6.

Lonicera (syn. Chamæcerasus)—Shrubby Honeysuckle. Hardy deciduous free-flowering shrubs of 3 to 4 feet, that will thrive in any situation, quite distinct from the climbing honeysuckle. Some varieties have a most delicious perfume.

Aurea Reticulata—Hardy evergreen climber, rapid growth, creamy-white scented flowers, leaves veined with gold. 1/6.

Nitida—Most distinct evergreen shrubs of recent introduction ; the foliage is small, round, and a dark glossy green ; very compact growth ; will trim well for single specimens. This plant will make an ideal dwarf hedge. 1/- each ; 4/6 per doz. ; 25/- per 100.

Tatarica Grandiflora Rosea—Flowers bright pink, bordered white. Strong plants ; 2 feet high. 2/-.

Luculia Gratissima—An evergreen shrub of great merit, producing bunches of soft pink, scented flowers in midwinter; requires a sheltered position. 2/- to 2/6.

Mackaya Bella—A hardy evergreen shrub with large trusses of lilac trumpet-shaped flowers ; very hardy ; 5 to 6 feet. 1/6.

Magnolia Alexandrina—Very large rose purple flowers, white inside, Soulangeana form. 3/6.

Campbellii—Bears large flowers of a beautiful rose-pink colour, very pale or white inside ; 20 to 30 feet. 10/6.

Conspicua—Flowers large cup-shaped, pure white, scented. 7/6.

Fuscata—Port Wine Magnolia, an evergreen shrub, producing small, strongly perfumed flowers. 2/6.

Grandiflora—Magnificent broad-leaved evergreen shrub ; produces immense fragrant, bowl-like white flowers. 2/6.

Kobus—White flowers, reverse of petals shaded with light pink. 5/-.

Lennei—Deciduous, beautiful large purple flowers. 5/-.

Obovata—Flowers white, the outside being purple, veined with deeper colour, making a striking contrast. 3/6 to 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Magnolia—*continued.*

Obovata Discolor—Light purple flowers, richly variegated with white. 3/6 to 5/-.

Parviflora—Pure white flowers with deep crimson centre. 5/-.

Parviflora Semi-pleno—The same as Parviflora with semi-double flowers. 15/-.

Salicifolia—A small tree or shrub, narrow leaves, and pure white Clematis-like flowers ; the wood and bark are lemon scented. 7/6.

Soulangeana—The common variety, flowers flesh colour, shaded purple on the outside. 2/6 to 5/-.

Soulangeana Nigra—Dark red flowers. 5/- to 7/6.

Stellata—Dwarf deciduous variety, flowers pure white. 7/6.

Stellata Rosea—Pink star-shaped flowers. 10/6.

Melaleuca Hypericifolia—A fine bushy shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with pleasing foliage, and rich crimson flowers. 1/6.

Nesophila—A large shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in summer masses of rich mauve Bottle Brush-like flowers with golden anthers. Very hardy and ornamental, one of the best. 1/6.

Styphelioides—The Paper-bark Tea-tree. Flowers white, fine shelter tree for planting in poor soil. 1/6.

Thymifolia—The Thyme-leaved Tea-tree. A dwarf, compact shrub of 2 feet, with bright purple flowers. 1/6.

Melia Azedarach (White Cedar)—A hardy deciduous tree with large Ash-like foliage, produces lilac-coloured flowers in spring, followed by yellow berries. A fine shade tree that does well even in hot, dry districts. 2/- to 2/6.

Metrosideros Lucida (N.Z. Southern Rata)—A compact tree with showy red flowers ; useful for streets or avenues. 2/6.

Tomentosa (The New Zealand Christmas Bush)—Produces spikes of brilliant crimson flowers, does well near the coast. Evergreen. 2/-.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus Aucuparia)—A quick-growing tree in cool districts, bearing large clusters of red berries. 2/- to 3/6.

Muehlenbeckia Complexa—A quaint evergreen wiry twiner, with small bronzy-green foliage. 1/6.

Myoporum Insulare (Bubialo)—A hardy evergreen quick-growing shrub with semi-transparent leaves and purple berries. 1/6.

Laetum—A hardy quick-growing shrub with semi-transparent leaves and purple berries ; suitable for coastal localities ; 20 feet. 2/-.

Myrtus Communis (The European Myrtle)—A dwarf shrub, with attractive foliage and black berries, flowers white; grows best in the mountain districts. 2/-.

Microphyllus—An uncommon small-leaved form ; 3 feet. 2/6.

Obcordata—A small variety of the Rama-rama with obcordate leaves and dark red berries ; 10 feet. 2/6.

Obcordata Purpurea—Dainty reddish-bronze foliage ; 5 feet. 2/6.

Ralphii Purpurea—A splendid plant, small bronze leaves, white Myrtle-like flowers ; 4 feet. 2/6.

Nandina Domestica (The Japanese Sacred Bamboo)—A handsome decorative shrub with spikes of white flowers, followed by bright red berries. The young foliage turns a beautiful reddish brown. 2/- to 3/6.

Foliis Atropurpurea—A new variety of great merit with smaller but more numerous slender leaflets, which assume the richest colour of intense blood crimson all winter. 5/-.

Nierembergia Azurea—Hardy dwarf free-flowering shrub, flowers rich blue; cup-shaped, requires open sunny position. 2/-.

Nerium—See Oleander.

Nothofagus Cunninghamii (The Native Beech)—An evergreen tree of great beauty, with small Myrtle-like foliage, requires a cool and moist situation ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6.

Fusca—New Zealand Red Beech, the foliage turning a beautiful colour in the autumn, very useful for cutting, evergreen ; 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Oak (Quercus).

Alba—A good grower ; the wood of this is whiter than the English Oak. 2/-.

Bicolor—Large-leaf variety, turning scarlet in the autumn. 2/- to 2/6.

Borealis Maxima (Large Red Oak)—Beautiful Oak of rapid growth, foliage turning dark red in autumn. 2/-.

Coccinea—The best of the Scarlet Oaks, the leaves being larger than Palustris, which turn to crimson in the autumn. 2/6 to 3/6.

Coccinea Splendens—The true Scarlet Oak, producing very fine autumn foliage. Grafted plants, 7/6.

Concordia (Golden Oak)—7/6.

Dentata Aurea—The Japanese golden oak, leaves almost one foot long, which change to bronze in autumn. From 7/6.

English—A well-known variety. From 2/-.

Hodgensii—Handsome large-leaved evergreen oak. 10/6.

Imbricaria (Shingle Oak)—2/- to 5/-.

Lusitanica—The evergreen variety. 2/- to 5/-.

Macrocarpa—Leaves very large, making beautiful autumn foliage. 2/- to 5/-.

Macrocarpa Olivæformis—Round headed. Vigorous growth. Handsome green and grey leaves. 2/- to 2/6.

Palustris—Known as the Scarlet Oak; very fine in the autumn. 2/6 to 7/6.

Toza—Dwarf evergreen ; 15 feet. 2/6.

Turkey (Cerris)—A good grower with pretty foliage. 2/- to 3/6.

Ochna Multiflora—Dwarf shrub, yellow flowers, scarlet calyx, followed by black berries. 2/6.

Olea Fragrans—Evergreen, small orange flowers, highly perfumed. 2/6 to 5/-.

Oleander (Nerium)—Very hardy evergreen shrub, thriving well in any soil or situation ; 6 to 8 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Alba Grandiflora—Flowers large white.

Delphine—Rich crimson.

Luteum Plenum—Semi-double, creamy yellow.

Mrs. F. Roeding—Semi-double, salmon.

Punctatum—Single pink.

Souv. de Cazalis Allut—Rich dark crimson, single.

Splendens—Very large, double pink.

Osmanthus Variegated—A compact evergreen shrub with variously shaped leaves, prettily variegated ; 4 feet. 2/6.

Pæonia Moutan (The Tree Pæony)—Deciduous plants of 2 to 4 feet with attractive foliage, and producing in the early spring enormous flowers of gorgeous colours. 7/6.

Panax Australis—2/6.

Paulownia Imperialis—A quick-growing tree, with large leaves and sweetly-scented blue flowers. 2/-.

Pavonia Coccinea—A hardy evergreen shrub with large foliage and attractive upright Abutilon-like scarlet flowers produced throughout the year ; prune late winter ; 8 feet. 1/6.

Pernettya Speciosa—Small evergreen shrub with myrtle-like foliage, covered with numerous white flowers in the spring, followed by coral-pink berries. 2/6.

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle)—1/- each ; 12/- per doz.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange)—Deciduous bushy shrubs, covered in spring with fragrant white flowers. They are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation. We can supply strong plants from 2 to 4 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Argentine—Very large, double, pure white, strongly perfumed.

Atlas—Large single white, new.

Banniere—Semi-double, snow white, strongly perfumed.

Belle Etoile—Large, milk-white, centre pink.

Bicolor—Large flowers, pure white, maculated pink in the centre.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Philadelphus—*continued.*

Coronarius—Common Mock Orange, small yellowish white, very heavily scented.

Delavayi—An old variety with small white flowers, highly scented.

Enchantement—Thick clusters of double white fragrant flowers, of most striking appearance.

Fleur de Neige—Small white flowers.

Girandole—Double white.

Grandiflorus—Large single, very floriferous.

Velleda—Pure white round flowers, fragrant.

Virginal—Largest double white, sweet scented.

Voie Lactee—A fine variety with enormous single pure white scented flowers.

Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax)—Greatly used for fibre in rope-making. Fans, 1/6.

Photinia Glabra—Evergreen, with its new growth coming out bright red in spring, good hedge plant. 2/-.

Glabra Rubens—Similar to Glabra, with deeper colour lasting much longer. 2/6.

Serrulata—A hardy evergreen large-growing shrub with handsome dark-green serrated foliage. The young leaves in spring are rich crimson, and flowers white in panicles, followed by yellow berries. Makes a fine hedge or breakwind, thriving in dry districts. Cut back in winter; 12 to 15 feet. 2/-.

Phygelius Capensis—A dwarf evergreen soft-wooded plant with scarlet flowers; 4 feet. 1/6.

Phyllocladus Glaucus—A very interesting rare tree; leaves large and of dull coppery colour; evergreen; 20 feet. 3/6.

Trichomanoides—Celery-topped Pine. A tree with celery-like foliage; makes a splendid specimen, hardy and ornamental; 30 feet. 3/6.

Pinus Canariensis (Canary Islands Pine)—Very ornamental, with blue-green foliage, a fast grower; does well in this climate; 40 to 50 feet. 9d.

Insignis (syn. Radiata)—The well-known pine, used extensively for breakwinds, shelter belts, timber, etc. Strong plants in pots; 50 to 60 feet. 9d.

Pinea (Stone Pine)—A hardy pine suitable for the coast and exposed positions. Makes a handsome tree, with rounded or umbrella-shaped head; 30 to 40 feet. 9d.

Pittosporum Eugenioides Variegata—Foliage pale green, bordered with silvery white. 2/6.

Undulatum—Foliage large dark green, flowers creamy white, sweetly perfumed. 1/6; 12/- per doz.

Planes, Occidentalis—The North American Button Wood. Leaves more deeply cut than Orientalis; 40 feet. 2/-.

Oriental (Platanus Orientalis)—A well-known tree for street planting; does well almost anywhere. 2/- to 2/6.

Podalyria Grandiflora—Hardy evergreen shrub with silvery foliage; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink. 2/-.

Sericea—African Satin Bush. Silvery foliage and pale pink flowers, evergreen; 4 feet. 2/-.

Podocarpus Ferrugineus—A hardy tree, much resembling the English Yew; slow grower; 30 feet. 3/6.

Poinciana Gilliesii—A gorgeous flowering plant, requiring a warm position; deciduous, Acacia-like foliage, flowers yellow with long red stamens; 6 feet. 1/6.

Pomaderris Elliptica—The dwarf Tainui. This shrub should be in every collection, its masses of golden-yellow bloom making a beautiful show; flowers the year after planting; evergreen; 5 feet. 3/6.

Pomegranate (Punica Granatum)—2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Populus Alba (The well-known Silver Poplar)—1/6 to 5/-.

Alba Richardii—A small-growing variety, suitable for restricted areas. Foliage bright golden yellow above and silvery white beneath. A fine colour contrast. 2/6.

Angulata Cordata Robusta—Introduced by us from France, where it is claimed to be the most vigorous of all Poplars, with large foliage; forms a tall tree with splendid head, and has been known to grow to 75 feet. 3/6.

Bolleana—An improved Silver Poplar. 2/- to 3/6.

Deltoides—A most vigorous grower, leaves very large, with the main veins distinctly shaded red. 2/6 to 3/6.

Deltoides Caroliniensis—The Carolina Cottonwood. Small leaves, vigorous grower. 3/6.

Dilitata (Lombardy)—Upright Poplar, well known. 1/6 to 7/6.

Golden (Monilifera Aurea)—A brilliant tree, producing golden colour from spring to autumn. Yearling trees 6 feet high available. 2/- to 5/-.

Lasiocarpa—Also a new introduction. A handsome tree with large heart-shaped leaves of bright green; the petiole and main veins are of a bright red colour. A native of Central China, where it will grow from 20 to 40 feet high. 3/6.

Macrophylla (Ontario Poplar)—A strong-growing variety with large leaves, the best for street planting. 2/- to 3/6.

Monilifera—A free-growing variety and shapely tree. 2/- to 5/-.

Tremula—The true Aspen, Trembling or Whispering Poplar, so called on account of the leaves always being on the move. 2/- to 2/6.

Tremula Purpurea—Similar to the Tremula, with purple foliage. 2/6.

Tremuloides—The American Aspen. Leaves larger than the Tremula. 2/6.

Virginiana Regeneri—A free-growing variety of the Virginian Poplar; makes a very fine shapely tree. Strong trees from 2/6.

Yunnanensis—A pretty, very fast-growing Chinese species with large leaves, whitish-glaucescent beneath, and slightly coloured; 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Privet—See Ligustrum.

Prostanthera Lasianthos (Australian Lilac)—Flowers pinkish white, with purple spots; strong upright grower; 8 feet. 1/6.

Ovalifolia—One of the best, covered in spring with rich purple flowers. 1/6.

Rotundifolia—Violet, very free flowering. 1/6.

Sieberi—Hardy evergreen shrub, completely covered in the early spring with light lilac flowers. 1/6.

Violacea—Violet-flowered mint bush, evergreen shrub; 12 feet. 1/6.

Protea Cynaroides—Huge bright rosy-pink flowers with whitish hairs; evergreen. 7/6.

Mellifera—An evergreen woody shrub, producing large pink flowers with long stamens; does well near the coast. 2/-.

Neriifolia—Leaves like the Oleander, flowers white. 2/6.

Obtusifolia—Red, bushy growth, flowers in early spring, evergreen; 6 feet. 7/6.

Susanne—Produces red flowers in great profusion, evergreen; 5 feet. 5/-.

Pseudopanax Crassifolium (Lancewood)—The juvenile form has long, narrow, stiff pendulous sword-like leaves; in the adult stage forming a round-headed tree, evergreen; 20 feet. 5/-.

Punica Granatum (The Pomegranate)—Hardy deciduous shrub with large attractive single scarlet flowers, which produce large edible fruit. 2/-.

Granatum Flore Pleno—Large double scarlet flowers. 2/6.

Raphiolepis Japonica (Indian Hawthorn)—A dense slow-growing evergreen shrub, with ovate leathery deep-green foliage, producing clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring, followed by black berries; hardy; 5 feet. 3/6.

Reinwardtia Trigyna—Bears bright yellow flowers in the winter, position warm, sheltered from frosts. 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Retinospora—These are dwarf Conifers of varying size and habit, very ornamental, and can be highly recommended for specimens, tubs, walls, etc., but require a cool position with a fair amount of moisture.

Ericoides—Heath-like Retinospora, of compact, rounded shape, green in summer, but turns brown red in winter 8 feet. 2/- to 3/6.

Filifera—Green weeping thread-like foliage ; 8 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.

Filiformis—Weeping form with slender thread-like branches. 3/6.

Leptoclada—One of the best of this group. A beautiful slender-branched variety of upright growth and blue-green colour, particularly suitable for tubs. 2/- to 10/6.

Obtusa Crippsii—A lovely golden Conifer of graceful type, colour very striking, slow growing ; 6 feet. 2/6 to 10/6.

Obtusa Filicoides (Fernspray Cypress)—A most remarkable variety of slender growth, with short fern-like sub-branchlets. 2/6 to 5/-.

Obtusa Gracilis Aurea—Similar to Gracilis, but with golden foliage. 7/6.

Obtusa Nana—A slow-growing, dwarf, and compact dark green shrub, a fine lawn specimen ; 6 feet. 3/6.

Obtusa Nana Alba—An attractive variety of dwarf, compact habit, foliage green with white spots ; suitable for planting in tubs, walls, or rockeries ; 3 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Obtusa Nana Aurea—A most beautiful golden form of the above, dwarfer in habit, should not be planted where the heat will affect it, as the foliage burns ; 2 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Obtusa Nana Gracilis—Very dwarf and useful for the rockery. 7/6.

Obtusa Pygmæa—Another dwarf ; the fan-shaped branches are horizontally poised, foliage ultimately bronzy green. 7/6.

Plumosa—A very hardy variety, with brown-green foliage ; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.

Plumosa Alba Picta—A variegated form of the above, makes a fine specimen for lawns, etc. ; foliage green and white ; 6 feet. 5/-.

Plumosa Aurea—Lovely golden foliage, very effective ; 6 feet. 2/- to 5/-.

Sewellii—A dwarf compact variety with glaucous and feathery foliage. 3/6.

Squarrosa—A strong and hardy variety with blue-green downy foliage, very compact ; 10 feet. This variety can be clipped to any shape. 2/6 to 5/-.

Squarrosa Sulphurea—A variety with compact habit and pale sulphur yellow foliage ; 5 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Rhamnus Alaternus Variegatus—A variegated form of the Variegated Buckthorn, very effective, evergreen ; 15 feet. 2/-.

RHODODENDRONS—Price 5/- each, where not otherwise stated

The Rhododendron is one of the most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs. In the spring they become covered with showy trusses of brilliant and various coloured flowers. The plants do not like lime, and should be planted in a half-shaded position ; they do exceptionally well in the hills.

Admiral Piethein—Lilac.
Alarm—White, carmine edge.
Album Novum—Pale heliotrope.
Alice—Deep pink **10/6**
America **7/6**
Amphalios—Pink.
Arthur Helps—Crimson edge, white centre.
Bagshot Ruby—Blood crimson **10/6**
B. de Bruin—Dark red .. **7/6**
Beethoven—Lilac red, purple blotch.
Bernard Crisp—Pale rose pink. **10/6**
Britannia—Bright crimson .. **10/6**
Broughtoni—Rosy crimson.
Caractacus—Purplish crimson.
Catawbiense Elegans—Lilac purple.
Chas. Bagley—Cherry red.
Chas. Dickens—Dark red.
Chev. Felix de Sauvage—Red, dark spots **7/6**
Comte de Gomer—White and crimson edge.
Concessum Roseum—Light pink, spotted rose.
Cornubia—Blood red .. **12/6**
Corona—Coral pink **12/6**
Corry Koster—Light pink, spotted crimson **7/6**
Countess of Athlone—Mauve. **7/6**
C. S. Sargent—Red **7/6**

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Rhododendrons—*continued.*

Cynthia—Rosy crimson. 7/6 and 15/-
Decorator—Clear rose, spotted.
Deep Crimson.
Doncaster—Scarlet crimson .. 7/6
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys—Aniline red 7/6
Dr. Hooker—Very like Cynthia.
Dr. S. Endtz—Rosy crimson.. 7/6
Dr. V. H. Rutgers—Aniline red. 7/6
Duchess of Edinburgh—Pink.
Emperor de Morac—Dark lavender, brown eye.
Everestianum—Rosy lilac .. 7/6
Fastuosum flore pleno—Lilac.
F. G. Godman—Crimson red. 7/6
Field Marshal—Rosy red.
Floribunda—Deep mauve.
G. A. Sims—Deep scarlet crimson 10/6
Giranoides—Rosy purple.
Goldsworth Crimson—Crimson 7/6
Goldsworth Pink—Pink .. 7/6
Goldsworth Yellow—Yellow. 7/6
Gomer Waterer—White, slightly blushed 7/6
Grandiflora.
Harrisii—Scarlet. 10/6 and 12/6
Hugo de Vries—Deep pink.
Hugo Koster—Bright crimson. 7/6
Imperatrice—Pink.
Isobel Meers—Rosy crimson.
Ivery's Scarlet—Blood red .. 12/6
Jackson Superba—Deep pink.
Jenny Lind — Pale lilac, maroon blotch.
J. G. Millais—Deep blood red 10/6
Joseph Whitworth—Dark purple, dark spots.
Kate Waterer—Rosy crimson, yellow centre.
Lady C. Walsh — Blush, edged pink 7/6
Lady de Rothschild — Blush spotted.
Lady Dorothy Neville—Clear pink.
Limbatum—White, margined crimson.
Lindsayanum—Bright crimson 7/6
Loder's White—Pale pink, fading to white 12/6
Louis Pasteur—Pink .. 7/6
Lucidium—Purplish lilac.
Macranthum—Light red.
Madam Cachet—Violaceous.
Madam de Bruin—Cerise red. 7/6
Madam Emile Fessart—Rosy lilac, olive green throat.
Madame Moser—Double red.
Marion—Pink, deeper fringe.
Message of Peace—White, tinged mauve 10/6
Minnie—Bluish white, orange blotch.
Mons. Thiers—Brilliant rose.
Monstrous—Rose, paling at centre. 7/6
Mrs. Chas. Pearson—Blush mauve, spotted burnt sienna .. 7/6
Mrs. E. C. Stirling—Blush pink. 10/6
Mrs. Henderson.
Mrs. John Waterer—Rosy crimson.
Mrs. L. A. Dunnett—Rosy pink, white centre.
Mrs. P. den Ouden—Crimson. 7/6
Mrs. R. S. Halford—Deep crimson. 7/6
Mrs. Robt. Wallace—Pink, fading to white, crimson blotch.
Mrs. Shuttleworth—Scarlet, light centre, very fine.
Mrs. Standish—White.
Parsons Grandiflora—Purplish rose.
Pelopidas—Rosy crimson.
Peter Koster—Crimson, pink edge. 7/6
Philip Waterer—Delicate soft rose.
Pictum—White, with dark spots.
Pierre Moser—Pink 7/6
Pink Beauty—Pink 7/6
Pink Pearl—Flesh pink. 5/- to 10/6
Pink Perfection—Pink .. 10/6
Ponticum Variegatum — Deep mauve, margined white.
Prince Camille de Rohan—Rosy pink.
Prince Eugene—Blush, intensely spotted.
Princess Christian—White, orange blotch, black spots.
Princess de Wagram—Pink, with copper spots.
Princess Eugene—Blush.
Princess Juliana—Pink, fading to white.
Princess Mary of Cambridge—Mauve, paler centre.
Prof. F. Bettex—Scarlet. spotted.
Raphael—Rose, speckled.
Robert Croux—Red.
Rosetta—Pink.
Roseum Elegans—Rose.
Sir A. Guiness—Rose.
Sir H. Havelock—Blood red. 7/6
Sir John Moore—Red.
Sir Robert Peel—Crimson.
Socrates—Light pink.
Standard of Flandres—Crimson.
Star of Ascot—White, black blotch.
Stella—Pale rose, spotted.
Strategist—Bright rosy pink. 7/6
Surprise—Pale violet, black blotch.
Sweet Simplicity—White, edged clear pink 10/6
Sydney Herbert—Lavender.
The Queen — Blush, changing to white.
The Sultan.
The Warrior—Rosy crimson.
Tintoretto—Light pink.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Rhododendrons—*continued.*

Unknown Warrior—Bright red. **7/6**
Van der Hoop—Tyrian rose.
Vervaeneana fl. pl.—Double violet.
Waterer's Victoria—Violet, spotted black.
W. E. Gladstone—Pink, fine truss.
White Pearl—Buds pink, changing to pure white .. **5/- to 7/6**
Wm. Downing—Deep amaranth, black blotch.

RHODODENDRON, HIMALAYAN—Price, 3/6 to 5/- each

This section contains many that are indispensable because of the compact, semi-dwarf habit of growth; their flowers are large trumpet shape, and sweetly scented.

Aureum—Bright yellow.
Cheilianthum—Dwarf species, flowers deep rose.
Ciliatum—White, tinged with rose.
Countess of Haddington—Blush white.
Countess of Sefton—White, tinted pink.
Davidsonianum—Pink, with red spots.
Exoniensis—
Formosum—White, tinged yellow and rose, with red stripes.
Fragrantissima—White.
Gibsonii—White.
Jenkensii Maddenii—
Multiflorum—White.
Præcox Elegans—Light violet.
Princess Alice—White.
Virgatum—Blush rose.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides—A spreading deciduous shrub with large foliage, flowers white, followed by berries which turn black in autumn, and remain after the foliage has fallen; 4 feet. 2/-.

Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Bush)—A plant with distinctive foliage which colours in autumn. The flowers are pale flesh colour in loose feathery panicles; 8 feet. From 3/6.

Cotinus Foliis Purpureis—A recent introduction notable for the rich purple foliage persisting through spring and summer, turning clear deep wine colour in autumn; 6 to 8 feet. 7/6.

Glabra—Foliage bluish green, becoming bright red in autumn; 8 feet. 3/6.

Succedanea—The best of all the Rhus family, the leaves turning a beautiful crimson in the autumn. 1/6 to 2/6.

Typhina Laciniata—A very handsome form, with finely dissected foliage, which turns brilliant red in autumn; 4 feet. 2/-.

Ribes Sanguineum (Crimson Flowering Currant)—1/6.

Sanguineum Atrosanguineum—A quick-growing shrub, similar to the common variety, but the flower is of a deeper red. 2/-.

Robinia Bessoniana—A noble-looking tree of fine regular growth, very ornamental, and one of the best trees for planting avenues. 2/- to 3/6.

Decaisneana—A variety remarkable for its vigour and the abundance of fine rose-coloured flowers it produces. 2/6.

Kelseyi—A large-growing shrub with attractive foliage, produces an abundance of very fine rose-coloured flowers; makes a handsome plant, one of the best of the Robinias. 2/6.

Monophylla—Strong grower, flowers white, shaded with delicate pink. 2/6.

Rosea—A very pretty dwarf-growing variety, with large rose-coloured blooms. 2/- to 2/6.

Rondeletia Amœna—A beautiful species with large branches of pale pink flowers produced in summer and autumn; evergreen; 4 feet. 2/6.

Anomala—A dwarf evergreen shrub, flowers coral red summer and autumn, requires a warm situation. 2/-.

Royena Lucida (Cape Snowdrop)—A dwarf shrub with shiny dark green foliage, young growth tinted red; flowers white; 5 feet. 2/-.

Salix Babylonica (The Common Weeping Willow)—2/-.

Cinerea Tricolor—Leaves variegated with green, white, and pink. 2/6.

Cœrulea (Cricket Bat Willow)—A hardy upright-growing tree, attaining a height of 80 feet in England; extremely rapid grower. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other. 2/- to 2/6.

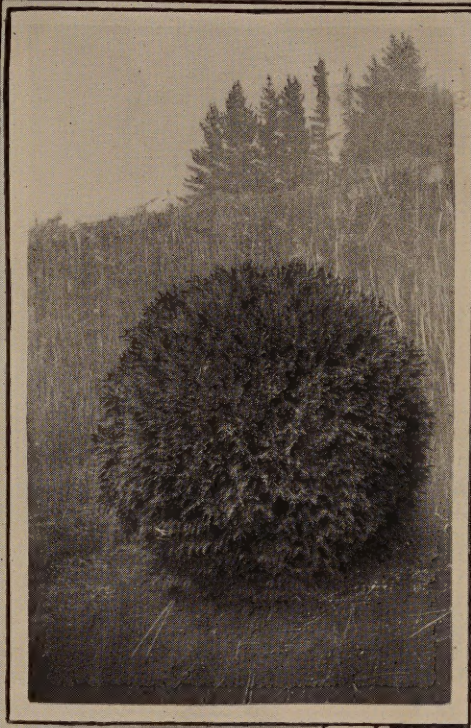
Laurina—Laurel-like; 8 feet. 2/6.

Retinospora Squarrosa

Retinospora Ericoides

Cupressus
Lawsoniana Allumi

Retinospora Leptoclada



Thuya Occidentalis
Globosa

Cupressus Lawsoniana
Pyramidalis Alba

Cupressus Lawsoniana
Pyramidalis Keesen

Cupressus Lawsoniana
Rosenthali

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Salix Babylonica—*continued.*

Purpurea (Purple Willow)—8 feet. 2/6.

Sacramento—A good clean strong-growing Willow. 2/6.

Vittelina Aurea (The Golden Willow)—A tree of rich golden-yellow branches and pale green foliage. 1/6.

Schinus Molle (The well-known Pepper Tree)—1/- each; 12/- per doz.

Terebinthifolius—Broad-leaved Pepper Tree, grows to 20 feet. 1/6.

Sciadopitys Verticillata (The Japanese Umbrella Pine)—A striking shrub or small tree of pyramidal form, hardy and slow growing. 2/6 to 5/-.

Verticillata Variegata—Variegated form of the above. 5/-.

Sequoia Gigantea (The Californian Big Tree)—The trunk of this tree is clothed to the ground with short, slender, upcurving branches, making it very ornamental. 10/6.

Sempervirens (Californian Redwood)—A noble-growing tree for the cool districts, grows to an enormous size; 200 feet. 2/6.

Sophora Tetraptera—A free-growing evergreen tree with small delicate green foliage; flowers yellow, pea-shaped, which cluster closely to the branches. 2/-.

Sorbus Aucuparia—See Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree. 2/- to 3/6.

Cuspidata (Vestitia)—Broad-leaved variety, large berries. 2/6.

Discolor—A fine dwarf-growing form of Mountain Ash, noted for its brilliant autumn foliage; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6.

Fifeana (Fructu Lutea)—Similar in every respect to the common Rowan Tree, but berries are yellow. 2/6.

Foliolosa—Leaves long, scented white flowers, fruits red. 3/6.

Sambucifolia—Much brighter autumn colouring, but does not berry so freely. 3/6.

Spartium Junceum—Golden-yellow pea-shaped flowers; first-class hedge plant. 1/6 to 2/-.

Spiræa Anthony Waterer—Dwarf variety, bearing brilliant carmine flowers; 2 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.

Billardi—A tall-growing hardy shrub, bearing attractive carmine-pink flowers in summer; useful for cutting; 5 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Callosa Alba—Dwarf hardy shrub with white flowers in summer. 2/-.

Callosa Rosea—Similar to above, but flowers are pink. 2/- to 2/6.

Prunifolia flore pleno—A very hardy deciduous shrub, pure white small double flowers clustering along the branches, autumn foliage; 4 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.

Reevesiana flore pleno—Large bunches of pure white double flowers. 1/6.

Thunbergii—Dwarf variety with grass-like foliage turning rich colours in the autumn, blooms very early in the spring with a mass of snow-white flowers. 2/-.

Van Houttei—Another hardy white-flowering variety. 1/6.

Stelznerii Sebifera—A fine deciduous tree, valued for its beautiful autumn foliage; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6.

Stenocarpus Sinuatus (Fire Tree)—Beautiful palmate foliage, flowers bright scarlet. 2/-.

Stephanandra Tanakae—Smooth wiry branches forming a dense rounded bush, loose terminal white flowers, brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in autumn. 2/- to 2/6.

Sterculia Acerifolia (Illawarra Flame Tree)—Produces large bunches of scarlet bell-shaped flowers; very conspicuous; splendid avenue tree. 2/-.

Diversifolia (Kurrajong)—A handsome evergreen tree, flowers creamy white, very suitable in hot, dry districts for avenue or street trees, good shade tree. 2/-.

Stewartia Pseudo-camellia—Flowers white, single Camellia-like, produced in summer, foliage turning brilliant orange and yellow before falling. 2/6.

Stranvæsia Davidiana—Very ornamental Chinese shrub or small tree, producing clusters of scarlet berries. 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Styrax Japonica—A small deciduous tree with graceful pendulous white flowers ; 15 feet. 3/6.

Obassia—An attractive small tree with large almost round leaves, and fragrant white flowers ; 15 feet. 3/6.

Symphoricarpos Fructu Albo (Racemosus)—A very hardy dwarf deciduous shrub, flowers pink, followed by large snow-white berries. 2/- to 2/6.

Vulgaris Variegata—A good variegated shrub to fill a corner, being very hardy and useful for cutting to use with cut flowers ; 3 feet. 1/6.

Syncarpia Laurifolia (Turpentine Tree)—1/6.

Tamarix Africana—A very hardy deciduous tree suitable for poor soils or sea coasts, strong grower, flowers pink. 1/6 to 2/-.

Gallica—Well-known pink-flowering Cypress ; 12 feet. 2/-.

Tetrandra Purpurea—A variety with dark reddish-purple shoots and deep red flowers ; 10 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.

Taxodium Distichum (Weeping Swamp Cypress)—Deciduous. A large-growing and beautiful tree, suitable for lakeside or moist positions. A good timber tree ; 50 to 60 feet. 2/6.

Taxus (The Yew)—These are ornamental slow-growing Conifers with beautiful dark-green foliage ; they produce berries which make them very attractive. They require cool, moist soil for best results.

Baccata (English Yew)—2/6 to 5/-.

Baccata Hibernica (Fastigiata) (Irish Yew)—Grows very erect, dark green foliage, berries soft transparent pink, very fine. 2/6 to 7/6.

Baccata Hibernica Aurea—The golden form of the Irish Yew. 10/6.

Baccata Semperaurea—Foliage of a beautiful rich golden colour. 10/6.

Cuspidata (The Japanese Yew)—Differs from the English Yew by its paler, rather broader leaves ; very hardy. 7/6.

Erecta Overeynder (Upright)—2/6.

Tecoma Grandiflora—A hardy shrub with prominent orange-scarlet flowers. 2/-.

Mackenii—Deep rose pink, free flowering. 2/-.

Telopea Oreades (Victorian Waratah)—A small and more easily grown form of the well-known N.S.W. Waratah, flowers freely produced, deep red and somewhat flat, very hardy. 2/-.

Speciosissima—The well-known N.S.W. Waratah, producing large crimson flowers. 2/6.

Ternstrœmia Japonica—A beautiful evergreen with shiny Laurel-like leaves and white fragrant flowers in spring. Fine specimen tree. 2/6.

Thea Bohea—China tea plant of commerce ; pretty white flowers and good foliage. 3/6.

Thryptomene Mitchelliana—A compact, bushy, Heath-like shrub, with slender branches, covered in winter and early spring with tiny Myrtle-like flowers. Prefers a sandy soil free from manures ; 3 to 4 feet. 2/-.

Thuya Obtusa Chabo-hiba—Green, compact pyramid. 12/6.

Occidentalis (American or Western Arbor Vitæ)—These shrubs are much hardier than the Biota Oriental Arbor Vitæ, and will stand in hotter and more exposed situations. Suitable for tubs and specimens for formal gardens. Dwarfer varieties also suitable for rockeries. Respond well to light trimming. 3/6 to 5/-.

Occidentalis Boothii—Very compact, conical shape. 3/6 to 5/-.

Occidentalis Columbia—Tall growing, conical, variegated with white. 5/- to 7/6.

Occidentalis Compacta—Very dwarf and compact. 7/6.

Occidentalis Froebelli—Dwarf, compact, and naturally ball shaped ; ideal for tubs. 3/6.

Occidentalis Globosa—Similar in growth to Froebelli. 3/6.

Occidentalis Hoveyi Variegated—Similar to above, but variegated. 5/- to 7/6.

Occidentalis Little Gem—Very dwarf and compact. 5/- to 7/6.

Occidentalis Lutea—Twigs pale yellow. 3/6 to 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Thuya—*continued.*

Occidentalis Pygmea—Very dwarf and attractive dark green. 3/6.

Occidentalis Pyramidalis—Has the habit of the Roman Cypress, and will be wanted when better known, being upright and slender. 2/6.

Occidentalis Recurva Rheingold—A beautiful colour form, golden in summer, becoming bronze coloured in autumn. 3/6 to 7/6.

Occidentalis Vervæneana—Strong, conical, 3/6 to 5/-.

Occidentalis Wareana Lutescens—Yellowish foliage. 3/6 to 5/-.

Thuyopsis Borealis Variegata—Variegated foliage. 2/6.

Dolabrata—A slow-growing Conifer, very distinct, and adapted for small gardens; 30 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Dolabrata Nana (Latævirens)—Dense, dwarf form. 3/6.

Tilia Europea (Lime or Linden)—A first-class ornamental tree for cool districts. 2/- to 3/6.

Platophylla—Much larger leaves than the Europea. 3/6.

Tristania Conferta—A fine quick-growing evergreen tree, with broad foliage. Suitable for street planting in hot districts. 2/- to 2/6.

Veronica Andersoni Variegata—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white; 3 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.

Cupressiformis—A compact, small-growing bush with Cypress-like foliage. 3/6.

Hulkeana—Produces long sprays of lilac-coloured flowers, useful for cutting. 1/6 to 2/-.

Imperialis—Rich wine crimson flowers with glossy foliage, dwarf. Balled. 1/6.

Imperialis Variegata—Dwarf variety with leaves showing three colours, flowers blue. 1/6 to 2/-.

Macroura—Lavender. 1/6.

Speciosa—Very attractive flowers, violet purple; 2 to 3 feet. 2/-.

Viburnum Burkwoodii—Evergreen shrub with very fragrant tubular white flowers tinted with pink. Similar to the favourite Carlesii, but much hardier. 5/-.

Carlesii—A very hardy flowering shrub, flowers white, shaded pink, resembling the shape of Bouvardia flowers; very sweetly scented. Deciduous. 2/6 to 10/6.

Fragrans.—A hardy shrub, flowers white and wax-like; very fragrant. 3/6.

Japonicum—A sturdy bush with handsome shiny leaves and very fragrant white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red berries. 2/- to 3/6.

Lantana Versicolor—The foliage is pale yellow in the spring and summer, changing to various colours in the autumn. 2/6.

Macrocephalum (Chinese Guelder Rose)—An evergreen shrub with enormous white flowers. 2/6.

Nudum—Uncommon, free flowering, berries blue black. 2/6.

Opulus (The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree)—2/- to 2/6.

Opulus flore pleno (The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree)—Good for autumn foliage. 2/6.

Rhytidophyllum—A new evergreen variety with large crinkled leaves, buff underneath. Large clusters of yellowish-white flowers in spring, succeeded by red berries in autumn. 2/-.

Sargenti—A new large-leaved variety, very showy. 2/6.

Tomentosum—Evergreen, producing large heads of white flowers. 2/6 to 3/6.

Tomentosum Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—One of the most showy of deciduous flowering shrubs. Flowers pure white in rounded clusters at the end of the twigs, followed by red berries. 2/6 to 3/6.

Wrightii—Very fine red berries in cluster, crimson autumn foliage. 3/6.

Virgilia Capensis—A very fast-growing shrub with attractive foliage and handsome pea-shaped purple and white flowers. 1/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Vitis Alicante Bouchet—The ornamental Vine, which turns a glorious bright scarlet in the autumn ; very hardy and vigorous. 1/6.

Coignetiæ—A variety with enormous leathery leaves in autumn, making a gorgeous colour display of yellow, orange, and crimson. 2/-.

WEIGELA (syn. Diervilla)

Beautiful hardy deciduous shrubs of 6 feet or more, clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers produced abundantly in spring. Can be supplied in small or large plants as desired. 2/- to 2/6.

Abel Carriere—Rich rosy crimson, extremely floriferous.

Amabilis—Pale pink.

Alba—White.

Arborea Grandiflora—Mauve pink, changing to white.

Cameleon—Clear pink, changing to red, purplish buds.

Candida—Pure white.

Couquette—Good rose pink, large flowers.

Eva Rathke—Dark crimson, recommended ; 4 feet.

Foliis Purpurea—Dwarf variety with deep purple foliage and rose-coloured flowers ; 2 feet.

Gigantiflora—Flesh pink.

Le Printemps—Large pink flowers.

Nana Variegata—Fleshy white flowers, attractive variegated foliage.

Othello—Dark red.

Rosea—Fine rosy pink, one of the best.

Variegata—Similar to above, with fine variegated foliage.

Splendens—Yellow flowers in summer, grown for its fine autumn foliage.

Stelznerii—Bright pink.

Styracia—Clear rose, buds red, extremely floriferous.

Van Houttei—Rosy pink and white, effective and free flowering.

Weinmannia Racemosa—Compact growing shrub, deep green foliage, flowering in late spring with Veronica-like spikes of white flowers. 2/-.

Willow—See Salix.

Wistaria Maculata Superba—Superb form with racemes of very long flowers. 2/6.

Multijuga—Lavender. 2/6.

Multijuga Rosea—Pale pink. 2/6.

Sinensis—Flowers pale lavender. 2/- to 3/6.

Sinensis fl. pl.—Beautiful double form. 2/6.

Xanthoceras Sorbifolia—A deciduous shrub or small tree with leaves like the Rowan tree. The flowers are rather large, white, with blood-red marks at the base. A native of China. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, and CONIFERS

Available in Containers

Name.	Size.	Price.
ABIES		
Douglassii	8′	**15/-**
Kosteriana Glauca	3′	**21/-**
Omorika	6′	**21/-**
ACACIA		
Baileyana	3′	**3/6**
Cultriformis	3′	**3/6**
ACER		
Atropurpurea	4′	**10/6**
Dasycarpum	5′	**5/-**
Japonicum Filicifolium	4–6′	**12/6–20/-**
ACER—*continued.*		
Nishiki-gasane	4′	**10/6**
Osakazuki	5′	**10/6**
Polymorphum	8′	**15/-**
Scolopendrifolium Rubrum	5′	**12/6**
ANDROMEDA		
Catesbæi	4′	**7/6**
Japonica	3′	**7/6**
ARAUCARIA		
Excelsa	3′	**7/6**
ARBUTUS		
Unedo	3′	**3/6**

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued.

Name.	Size.	Price.
AZALEA		
Chas. Pyneart	1½′	5/-
Empress of India	15″	3/6
Excelsior	1½′	5/-
Ghent Edison	2½′	12/6
Ghent Gunois	2′	12/6
Ghent Mad. Car. Legrelle de Hanis	3′	12/6
BERBERIS		
Thunbergii Atropurpurea	1½′	3/6
Vulgaris Purpurea	2′	3/6
BETULA		
Alba	6′	7/6
Pyramidalis	4′	7/6
BUXUS		
Pyramidalis	2½′	7/6
CANTUA	3′	3/6
CEANOTHUS		
Marie Simon	2′	5/-
CEDRUS		
Atlantica	4′	7/6
Atlantica Glauca	3′	7/6
Deodara	8′	30/-
CESTRUM		
Yellow	4′	5/-
CLETHRA		
Arborea fl. pl.	3′	3/6
COTONEASTER		
Horizontalis	1½′	7/6
CRATÆGUS		
Cordata	4′	3/6
CRYPTOMERIA		
Plumosa	4′	7/6
CUNNINGHAMIA		
Sinensis	3′	7/6
CUPRESSUS		
Arizonica	5′	7/6
Brunniana Aurea	2′	5/-
Lawsoniana Aurea Nova	3′	10/6
Lawsoniana Fraseri	2½′	7/6
Torulosa	4′	10/6
CYDONIA		
Atrosanguinea	3′	3/6
DACRYDIUM		
Cupressinum	4′	7/6
ELM		
Golden	5′	12/6
ENTELEA		
Arborescens	4′	5/-
EUCALYPTUS		
Ficifolia	2′	3/6
EUONYMOUS		
Europeus	4′	3/6
FEIJOA		
Sellowiana	3′	3/6

Name.	Size.	Price.
FRAXINUS		
Excelsior	4′	12/6
Raywoodii	6′	7/6
GINKGO		
Biloba	3′	3/6
HOHERIA	3′	5/-
HOLLY		
English	4′	7/6
English Variegated	3′	7/6
Yellow Berry	5′	7/6
HYDRANGEA—In Tubs, 20/- to 30/-.		
Baby Bimbinette.		
Benide-maru.		
Domotoi.		
Elmar.		
F. H. Mathes.		
Gertrude Glahn.		
Germaine Moulliere.		
Hortensis Aigaku.		
Krimheld.		
Lancelot.		
Madam A. Riverain.		
Madam E. Hamar.		
Madam P. de Vilmorin.		
Madam Truffant.		
Matador.		
My Ideal.		
Neidersachen.		
Parsival.		
Rhinegold.		
Souvenir de Mad. Chantaud.		
Souvenir de Mad. Raoult.		
Triumph.		
Yvonne Cayeux.		
IDESIA		
Polycarpa	4′	7/6
JUNIPER		
Hibernica	3′	7/6
Rigida	4′	12/6
LIGUSTRUM		
Ionandrum (trimmed)	2′	12/6
Japonicum	6′	10/6
Japonicum Variegatum	3′	3/6
Lucidium Tricolor	3′	3/6
Pubescens	3′	7/6
LIRIODENDRON		
Tulipifera	4′	3/6
MAGNOLIA		
Fuscata	1½′	5/-
Purpurea	3′	7/6
MERYTA		
Sinclairii	4′	7/6
NANDINA		
Domestica	2′	3/6
NIEREMBERGIA		
Azurea	1½′	2/6
NOTHOFAGUS		
Cliffortioides	6′	12/6
OLEA		
Cunninghamii Montana	5′	5/-

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued.

Name.	Size.	Price.
ORANGE		
Oonshii	4′	10/6
PHYLLOCLADUS		
Trichomanoides	5′	7/6
PODOCARPUS		
Spicatus	3′	7/6
POPLAR		
Deltoides	8′	10/6
Monolifera	8′	7/6
Yunnanense	9′	10/6
PRUNUS		
Triloba	3′	3/6
RETINOSPORA		
Ericoides	3′	7/6
Leptoclada	4′	7/6
Obtusa Crippsii	3′	7/6
RHODODENDRON—7/6 to 15/-.		
Black Beauty.		
Britannia.		
Broughtonii.		
C. B. Van Ness.		
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys.		
Mammoth.		
Mrs. J. H. Van Ness.		
Mrs. L. A. Dunnett.		
Mrs. P. den Ouden.		
RHODODENDRON—*continued.*		
Mrs. Robert Wallace.		
Mrs. Robert Walters.		
Pink Pearl.		
Princess de Wagram.		
Professor F. Bettex.		
Sir John Moore.		
Van der Hoop.		
RHODODENDRON HIMALAYAN—5/-.		
Countess of Haddington.		
Multiflorum.		
Præcox Elegans.		
Princess Alice.		
Virgatum.		
ROBINIA		
Kelseyii	6′	10/6
SOPHORA		
Tetraptera	3′	7/6
TELOPEA		
Speciosissima	2′	5/-
TRISTANIA		
Conferta	5′	5/-
VIBURNUM		
Carlesii	2′	7/6
Lucidium Variegatum	2′	7/6
Opulus	2′	3/6

SPECIMEN TREES

From the following list we can supply specimen trees specially selected, from 10 to 15 feet in height, at prices ranging from 21/- to 63/-, according to size and variety of plant. These are suitable where immediate effect is required.

Acer Negundo Argenteum Variegatum.
Acer Opulifolium.
Acer Platanoides.
Acer Platanoides Purpurea.
Acer Rubrum.
Aesculus Hippocastanum.
Betula Alba.
Carpinus Americanus.
Carpinus Betulus.
Cratægus Korolkow.
Cratægus Mexicana.
Elm Horizontalis.
Elm Picturata.
Elm Weeping.
Fagus Sylvatica.
Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea.
Fraxinus Americana.
Fraxinus Excelsior.
Fraxinus Excelsior Aurea.
Fraxinus Ornus.
Liriodendron Tulipifera.
Oak Bicolor.
Oak Cerris.
Oak Coccinea.
Oak Lusitanica.
Oak Palustris.
Oak Rubra.
Plane Oriental.
Poplar Deltoides.
Poplar Dilitata.
Poplar Golden.
Poplar Silver.
Sorbus Aucuparia.
Tilia Platophylla.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The prices shown in this catalogue are for plants of our own selection at the Nursery. Freight and delivery charges must be paid by the purchaser.

KIKUYU GRASS

A hardy perennial grass, grows freely in all kinds of soil, and will stand drought well; relished by all kinds of stock. Established from roots only.

Strong roots, 20/- per sack.

STOCKS

Prices on Application

Apples—Northern Spy	**Peaches**	**Plums**
Apricots	**Pears**	**Quinces**

Table showing the Number of Plants required for an Acre of Land.

Distance Apart.	Number of Plants.	Distance Apart.	Number of Plants.	Distance Apart.	Number of Plants.
Feet		Feet		Feet	
30	48	16	169	8	680
28	55	15	193	7	889
26	64	14	222	6	1,241
24	75	13	257	5	1,742
22	90	12	302	4	2,722
20	100	11	360	3	4,840
19	120	10	435	2	10,890
18	134	9	537	1	43,560
17	150				

A Few Hints to Amateur Planters

The land should be well prepared by ploughing and harrowing to a depth of not less than nine inches, in dry land twelve inches, and properly drained if too wet or any soakage from higher land occurs.

When trees arrive they should at once be unpacked and watered if at all dry. If not ready to plant at once, dig a trench sufficiently deep to cover the roots. The bundles of trees (usually tied up in tens) can be put into the trench and roots well covered with fine soil; in this state they will keep fresh for weeks.

In planting, the roots of the trees should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and all bruised parts cut off. The holes should be dug deep and wide enough to take the roots without any doubling up or cramping. The trees, bushes, etc., should be planted a shade deeper than they have been in the ground previously. This can easily be seen by the different colour of the bark, and will leave the tree in the same position as in the nursery when the ground has settled down.

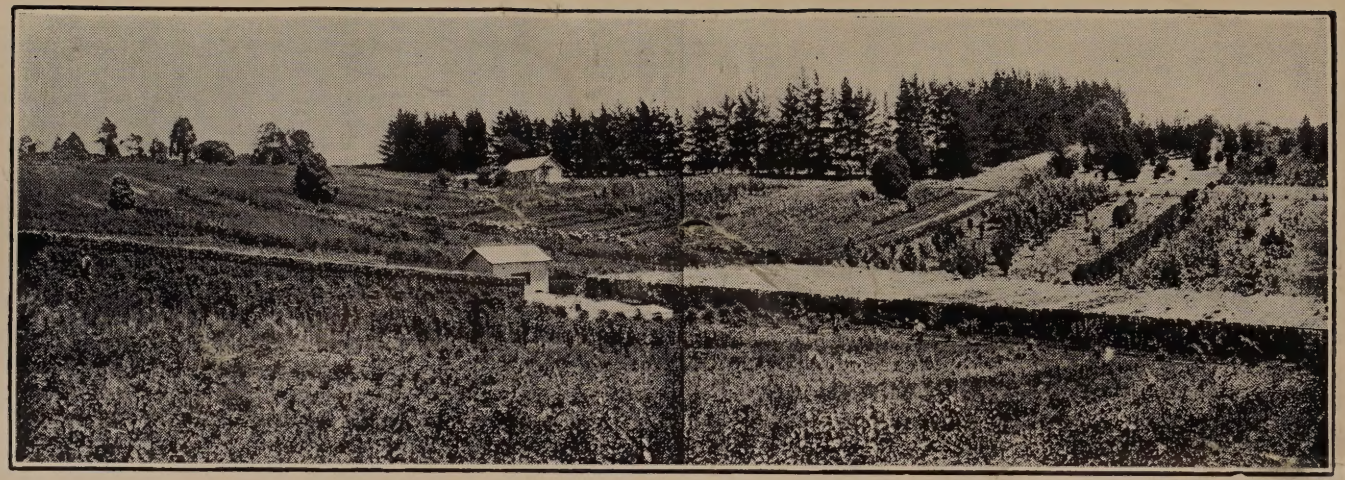
Distance for planting is usually twenty feet apart; less will do for Plums and Cherries and for small private gardens. Gooseberries and Currants six to eight feet apart; Raspberries in rows six feet apart, one foot in the row; Strawberry plants fifteen to eighteen inches, thirty inches between the rows.

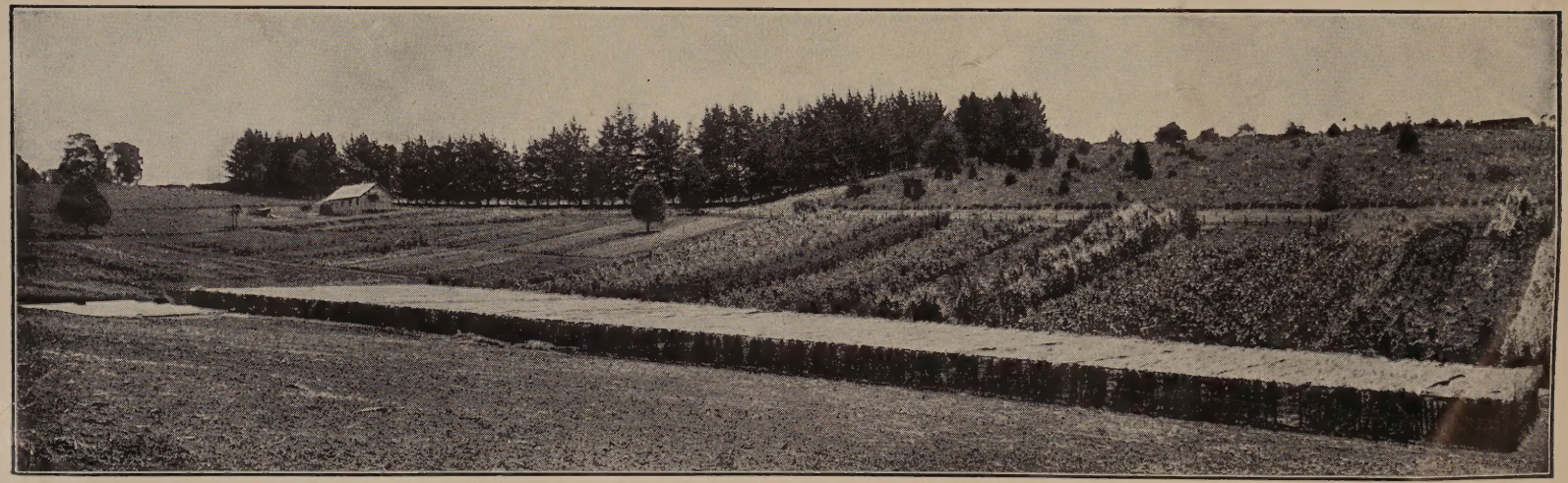
When planted, Almonds, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Persimmons, Mulberries, etc., should be cut back to six or eight inches from the stem; maiden trees or rods cut back to the height the stem is required, usually twelve to fifteen inches. Currants, Gooseberries, and Vine should be cut down to two or three buds. Citrus trees (Oranges, Lemons, etc.) should be cut back same as other fruit trees, and if the leaves shrivel they should be cut off; they should also be staked and tied so as not to move about with the wind. Walnuts and other nuts are not pruned.

C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.,
Gembrook Nurseries, Emerald.

BUDDING CHERRIES AT GEMBROOK NURSERIES.

NEW EXTENSION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.





ORNAMENTAL SECTION SHOWING RECENTLY ERECTED BUSH HOUSE.

CATALOGUE of FRUIT TREES

1938

ELMS PLANES
OAKS POPLARS

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